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Ruml's Plan Superior? Finland May Seek Peace; New British Consul in Hub

The World's Day—February 4, 1943

Washington: Ruml Tells Why His Plan Is Best

Beardsley Ruml told in House Ways and Means Committee why his skip-a-year tax plan was superior to that of Treasury. [Financial Page.]

Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, Commander of the First Naval District at Boston, has been named by the White House to succeed Capt. John L. McCrea as the President's Naval Aide. Captain McCrea is to take command of one of the Navy's "biggest and most powerful boats afloat." Admiral Brown, who commanded a task force in the Pacific during the "Lae and Salamaua" operations of last March served as Mr. Roosevelt's naval aide 10 years ago. [Page 5.]

Secretary of Interior Ickes told his press conference that "we are making substantial progress" on a plan to permit the people of Puerto Rico to elect their own Governor.

Dr. Alberto Guani, Uruguayan Foreign Minister, and Warren Lee Pierson, President of the Export-Import Bank, signed an agreement for the establishment of a $20,000,000 credit to help Uruguay finance a program of public works and agricultural projects.

President Roosevelt presented the Congressional Medal of Honor to Maj. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift of the Marines, for "outstanding and heroic accomplishment" under adverse conditions against Japanese forces in the Solomon Islands.

Banning of hard liquor from military establishments of the United States has been disclosed by the War Department. [Page 9.]

The Federal Communications Commission received a request from the Associated Broadcasters, Inc., San Francisco, for authority to construct a new international broadcast station which would use 50,000 watts power.

Plans for a butadiene plant at Wood River, Ill., have been canceled, Col. Bradley Dewey, Deputy Rubber Director, disclosed, because of the shortage of certain components. It was the first cancellation of a synthetic rubber project.

The United Mine Workers, heading for an almost certain clash with government wage controls, announced a demand for a $2 a day pay increase in the bituminous industry, effective April 1. [Page 6.]

Fairer distribution of meat among stores within a few weeks was predicted by officials of the Office of Price Administration as a result of coming promulgation of their new standardized retail meat prices.

A resolution which would put the Senate on record as approving the basic principles of the Atlantic Charter and advising President Roosevelt to negotiate immediately a "Postwar Peace Charter" with other United Nations was introduced by Senator Gillette (D) of Iowa.

In Europe: Finland's Situation Is Desperate

Finland may consider making a separate peace with Russia unless Germany provides urgently needed food supplies, according to a report from Berlin received in Ankara and describing Finnish rations as "the lowest in Europe." [Page 15.]

Thousands of German stores, shops and restaurants will be forced to close under the new conscription of labor which will draw every man from 16 to 65 and every woman from 17 to 45 into war industry. [Page 7.]

Turkish Premier Sukru Saracoglu and United States Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt have conferred in Ankara, and are believed to have reviewed the conference between Prime Minister Churchill and President Ismet Inonu.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has intimated to the House of Commons that a government statement on the war situation will be forthcoming soon.

Official closing of non-essential businesses in Germany began today with the radiocast of orders, under the Economic Ministry's austerity decrees which Propaganda Minister Goebbels has been forecasting.

An underground anti-Nazi movement among workers in Essen, the arsenal city of Germany, was uncovered with the finding of rifles, pistols, and other military equipment hidden in attics.

New England: New British Consul in Boston

Newly appointed British Consul General Anthony George, C. M. G., took over his duties at the British Consulate in Boston today. [Page 2.]

Bills to license labor unions and to prevent their collection of money for work permits from nonmembers sponsored and opposed at legislative hearing at Massachusetts State House. [Page 4.]

Executives cannot belong to a labor union, according to settlement of Walton lunch room strike, which bars managers from membership in the cooks' organizations. [Page 2.]

National: Destroyer Kimberly Is Launched

The U. S. S. Kimberly, a destroyer, was launched at the Staten Island Shipyard of Bethelehem Steel Company, Inc. Elsie Kimberly of Bonita, Calif., daughter of the late Rear Admiral Lewis Ashfield Kimberly, for whom the ship was named, was sponsor.

At Portland, Ore., Federal Judge James A. Fee declined to grant an injunction to halt the National Labor Relations Board hearing of C. I. O. charges against the Henry J. Kaiser shipyards, on the ground that he lacked jurisdiction.

The Ohio House of Representatives passed, 106 to 26, a bill setting back Ohio's clocks one hour. The vote came immediately after a Senate-deleted emergency clause making the act effective immediately had been reinstated by the House.

Far East: New German Ambassador in Tokyo

Germany's new ambassador to Japan, Henrich Georg Stahmer, has presented his credentials to Emperor Hirohito in the Phoenix Hall of the Imperial Palace, according to a broadcast from Tokyo picked up by the Rome Radio.

Dr. L. S. Woo, graduate of Harvard, has been named Director of the Medical Relief Corps of a completely organized Chinese Red Cross.

Japan's manpower shortage is evident in the dispatch of more Thai troops to reinforce three Siamese divisions on the Yunnan-Burma border, according to a Chinese Army spokesman.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Ration-Book Bulge? Isinglass to Rescue

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—Comes the ration suit.

No relation to the zoot, it is designed to end ration-book bulges and wear and tear on the wallet, pockets and temper.

That baggy old tweed you love can be adapted as well as a smartly-cut pin stripe. All that is needed is a few pieces of isinglass and a little stitching.

Weather Predictions

Rain

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Thursday at 6:31 p. m.; ends Friday at 7:25 a. m.
Dimout begins Friday at 6:32 p. m.; ends Saturday at 7:24 a. m.

PAW Recalls Protested Oil Service Order

Companies on East Coast relieved as rule for indiscriminate sales to all customers is cancelled.

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Petroleum Administration for War has recalled the order which compelled oil companies to serve indiscriminately all customers who could present ration coupons and money to pay for their demands. As of 12:01 a. m. Wednesday, it was learned, this order, which has brought chaotic conditions to the petroleum industry on the East Coast, became void.

Oil companies have now returned to their former policy of supplying their regular customers first, refusing new accounts, and following the other restrictions as to deliveries which were previously in effect.

Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, State Emergency Fuel Conservator, commenting on the action today, pointed out that his office had protested against issuance of the non-discrimination order as soon as it was made public, predicting what it would do to the oil industry.

The PAW also removed quota restrictions for the time being on all grades of petroleum except gasoline. This means that all petroleum in the area is available for distribution every day.

Hailed by Oil Men

Oil men were unanimous in their satisfaction over the move, pointing out that the non-discrimination directive had all but forced them to go out of business because of the insurmountable difficulties it had produced. For example, the former order made the big primary suppliers liable to court action if they refused to accommodate a one-truck peddler.

The head of one such company said, "Our pumps carry 350 gallons a minute. Some of those tank trucks hold about 250 gallons. One spurt of the pump and we've got oil all over the place."

The non-discrimination order was intended to take care of those consumers who for some good reason were not able to trade this year with the oil company who supplied them last. Sometimes the supplier had gone out of business. Sometimes the consumer had moved to an inaccessible locality. The industry terms such consumers "orphans," and an official of one company yesterday expressed the opinion that it was a responsibility of the petroleum industry now to do something about this group.

Suggestions have been made that the so-called secondary suppliers—the distributors next lower

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U. S.-Japanese Spar for Sea Position; Nazi Troops Face Black Sea 'Dunkirk'; U. S.-Britain Unite to Check U-Boats

Navies co-operate at sea while air forces blast bases in hard blow at mounting menace.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—American and British naval and air forces are combining their strategy in a redoubled effort to check the mounting menace of the Nazi submarine.

It is evident from both London and Washington that anti-U-boat warfare is gaining momentum. While it has yet to reveal decisive effect, the real test will come in the next few months.

Three significant steps in the counter submarine campaign are now in the making:

1. The American and British Navies are now known to be closely co-ordinating their attacks and are following a co-ordinated strategy in both the Western Atlantic and European waters.

2. The RAF, as illustrated by the latest news from London, is continuing to blast at the Cologne Industrial Works where much of the vital U-boat equipment is manufactured. Another such raid was carried out last night and it is obvious that the schedule calls for more.

3. Another kind of increase in the weight of attacks by the RAF, in discharging their role in the anti-submarine warfare, will be, it is reported, against the main submarine bases located on the French Atlantic coast. The object of these attacks will be, not only to interfere with the work on the German submarines, but with the housing and living conditions of all those who are employed by the Nazis on U-boat service.

New Leader Is Ruthless

The appointment this week of Admiral Karl Doenitz to supreme command of the German navy, announced Jan. 30, is accepted here as fresh evidence of the importance which Hitler attaches to his submarine war against Allied shipping. Admiral Doenitz, a submarine expert, is reputed to be the inventor of the "wolf-pack" tactics, and under his orders U-boat commanders have been instructed to sink and kill ruthlessly.

"Up to the time of the last war," it was suggestively pointed out to-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

The dark shadow of the submarine: First Page, Second Section.

Associated Press

Navy Bids Farewell to the Hornet

Just at sunset on Oct. 26, 1942, United States warships stood by the listing hulk of the Aircraft Carrier Hornet in a farewell before the carrier was sunk. Japanese torpedo and bombing planes had inflicted irreparable damage, but the brave craft remained afloat until the American forces sent it to the bottom.

New sea action north of Guadalcanal Island is indicated by claims from Tokyo.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

All that has been given out so far on the major naval event in the Pacific, hinted at by the Navy Department two days ago, is that Japanese planes suddenly attacked a force of American surface vessels of the Southwestern Pacific Fleet cruising in the Guadalcanal area on Jan. 29. The attack came after dusk.

What the results were; whether the Japanese were land-based or carrier-based is still to be disclosed. Apparently Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox's intimation that the battle, if such is coming, is still in the preliminary stages, still stands.

Meanwhile, the Japanese, having claimed to have sunk two battleships and three cruisers, have posted new claims, including one cruiser sunk, one heavily damaged, and 33 planes shot down in an attack on "enemy naval forces" south of Santa Isabel Island Feb. 1. Since Santa Isabel lies north of Guadalcanal, the battle, by the Japanese version, must be an extensive one, beginning, as they claimed, off Rennell Island 100 miles south of Guadalcanal.

Meanwhile, following the liquidation of the German Sixth Army at Stalingrad, the Nazi debacle in Russia continues with breath-taking speed.

So rapidly is the Red Army closing in on Rostov, that there appears to be little prospect of the 200,000 or so Germans south of the port making good their escape unless they effect a "Dunkirk" across the Kerch Strait to the Crimea. A report that Russian naval units are battering German vessels around the Sea of Azov seems to indicate that this is precisely what the Germans are attempting to do.

The Russian advance to Kushchevka, which commands the last railroad open to the Germans to Rostov, practically cuts off their retreat. The Russians were following up their gain by capturing Leningradskaya, a town on the railroad to the port of Yeisk which commands all sea approaches to Rostov. The Russians are now only some 30 miles from Rostov at the southeast.

Other gains have brought the Russians to a point only 22 miles north of Kursk, one of the bastions of the line from which the Nazis launched the 1942 attack, tapping the railroad from there to Orel, the next bastion farther north. About 180 miles below this the capture of Kupyansk, only 63 miles southeast of Kharkov, gives the Russians control of a large system of railroad connections around that base.

The Tunisian situation remains largely unchanged, except for the extreme activity of the air and naval forces. The British Admiralty claims nine Axis supply ships and one anti-submarine boat sunk, showing how precarious the supply system for General von Arnim and Marshal Rommel has become.

The Americans, meanwhile, sent the four-motored Liberators of the Ninth Air Force across to Palermo and Messina to spread devastation over the drydocks, oil storage tanks and power stations of those vital Axis bases.

Solomons:

Battle of Planes And Ships Under Way

Air and naval battling is under way throughout most of the Guadalcanal area of the Solomon Islands, the Navy reported.

Both sides were exchanging aerial blows.

The Japanese, it was disclosed in delayed dispatches from the United States Fleet in the South

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Harvest of Vichyism in Africa: Report on the Men and Methods

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the American Forces in North Africa
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Exclusive

The meaning of the "deal with Darlan" is beginning to emerge.

In an exclusive dispatch, The Christian Science Monitor's staff correspondent with the American Forces in North Africa today gives new detail of the political situation that mushroomed in the wake of the United Nations military occupation.

Lifting of the political censorship has made it possible for Mr. Stead to file his dispatches. Additional stories are to follow.

ALGIERS. Passed by censor. Feb. 4—To persons long resident in French North Africa and intimately acquainted with what goes on behind its turbulent political scene, the American and British here look like babes in the dim woods of "Balkan" politics.

Such persons see a breath-taking naïveté in the way many characters here have been taken at their own current face value as smiling friends anxious to help democracy's work along. And they would constitute a great menace to the communications and rearward positions of the Allies if anything went wrong with the purely military side of the campaign.

At present nothing much appears to be going wrong in this period of consolidation behind the static front. But the Allies have to watch carefully lest they be hoodwinked politically as a result of Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's decision to let the French conduct their own affairs as much as possible.

Estimate of Results

The justification of his decision—essentially a soldier's decision and thoroughly understandable here as such—is that it allowed his forces, far weaker at the time of his decision than they are now, to proceed with maximum speed and directness toward Axis troops in Tunisia.

His concern was to obtain the utmost assistance from French troops along his communication lines and he dealt with persons he thought in the best positions to end French resistance and put French fighting forces at his disposal.

Admiral Jean Darlan, Commander-in-Chief of all French troops in France and overseas, who was in the country at the time of the landings, was actually visiting his son in a hospital as the reports of that time declared. He offered to stop the French resistance and his offer was accepted. It was then that he was installed as High Commissioner in the administrative setup which substituted for the former government of Vichy.

I can say with certainty that General Eisenhower considers the move justified by results, though it was not intended to be more than an extemporization to permit the most expeditious military consolidation. It was hoped to involve the minimum of diversion of Allied effort to French internal affairs.

Few Qualified Aids

Admiral Darlan undertook to remove any official to whom the Allies objected if they could provide a substitute. But the number of men qualified to handle intricate administrative situation here was exceedingly small and all identified with the Government were under the Vichy regime.

The Allies couldn't provide alternatives so they took the situation very much as it stood, figuring that the best results would come that way and intending later to apply any pressure necessary to ensure American and British boys at the front not fighting and suffering to preserve in the French administration the tendencies they are pledged to destroy in Axis countries.

This process is declared to have begun. It is expected soon to entail removal from office of Jean Rigaud, a notorious Axis sympathizer and former member of the fascistic "Cagoulard." He at present is Minister of Information, controlling 900 French censors.

Democrats Available

Marcel Peyrouton, the new Governor General of Algeria, has been heavily criticized for lack of democratic principles and a hard, unsympathetic personality. But he is conceded to be an improvement on Yves Chattel, whom he replaced.

The fact remains, however, that no use has been made in the higher post of administrators who were active before the days of Vichy—members of the democratic front, some of whom also could bring to bear experience of many years' administration in Algeria.

Meanwhile collaborationists of varying degrees have been busy behind the scenes. And here are some facts which have been given to me exclusively by a close observer of events in North Africa for the past 20 years.

My informant is a man with strong Socialist sympathies and a great distaste for Fascist trends here among Frenchmen who, however, represent a population of little more than a quarter of the size of that in Paris at normal times. Ever since the Roosevelt-Churchill conferences at Casablanca, many junior police officers who were "given duty in the interior" by a pro-Allied chief of police have been brought back, promoted, and placed on duty in various towns.

Large Spanish Element

In Oran, there is a particularly strong pro-Axis element among the police. The population of this region is 50 per cent Spanish or of Spanish extraction. Many of these Spaniards are pro-Franco and constitute a hotbed of Fascism. The population, however, includes many fugitives from the Spanish dictator's regime.

Simultaneously with these developments, emboldened by the speed and ease with which the Allied velvet glove has slipped over the mailed fist, French collaborationists are raising their heads again more openly and following the old lines of propaganda in bars, cafés, restaurants, and other gathering places.

Well-known among them is one Captain Esquiré on the staff of a General Kölz who was arrested by his own pro-Allied officers in

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

School Heads Are Instructed On Ration Book Distribution

Special instructions relative to the distribution of the new No. 2 War Ration books to Boston residents were handed out this afternoon to the principals of all schools in the city, who met with Arthur L. Gould, Superintendent of Public Schools.

Throughout the State—in fact, all over the country—teachers are preparing to forego their customary mid-winter vacations, and spend the week of Feb. 21 registering millions of persons for the new point-rationing plan.

Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education, who will act as State Rationing Administrator, said that he and his War Council of 17 Massachusetts school superintendents had been working on the system for months, and would be ready for operation on Feb. 22. The new plan will go into effect on March 1.

To conserve fuel, and to avoid bringing persons out of their homes in the dimout, registration hours will be scheduled for daytime as far as possible, Mr. Downey stated.

The system of handling applicants for the new ration books was explained by Superintendent Gould, who pointed out that every person who now has a War Ration Book I (the Sugar Book) is entitled to receive a War Ration Book II.

Present No. 1 Book

The applicant, he said, must present both the No. 1 book and a Consumer Declaration Sheet (Form R-1301) as issued by the Office of Price Administration.

These Declaration Sheets, one for each member of a family applying for the No. 2 book, will be distributed to students by their home room teachers on a date to be announced later. Pupils are to take these sheets home, with instructions that parents and members of the family note carefully the information requested.

Residents not receiving Declaration Sheets in this manner may fill them out at the school at time of applying for the No. 2 book.

An adult member of a family unit may apply for the whole family, or may serve as the authorized agent of another person or persons. But, in every case, the applicant must submit the No. 1 book of the person or persons for whom he is applying before the No. 2 book can be issued.

The applicant must include on the Declaration Sheet all commercially canned fruits (including spiced); canned vegetables; canned fruit and vegetable juices; canned soups; chili sauce and catsup—whether in cans, bottled, and jars—in his possession over and above the five units permitted by the law.

Teachers will be asked to have pupils write on the top of these Declaration Sheets the days and dates on which parents should apply for the No. 2 books. The alphabet plan to be followed in such dis-

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Churchill Coup Frets Nazis and British Grin

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP)—The British haven't grinned so much since Neville Chamberlain flew home from Munich with the heartening but riddled hope of peace in our time.

Confident that big events are sure to come from Winston Churchill's missions abroad, they are amused at the consternation they believe his vanishing and reappearing act is causing the uneasy Germans.

The new national guessing game is "where will he turn up next?" The butt of most jokes is Franz von Papen, who hastened back to Ankara, Turkey, from a skiing trip when he heard Prime Minister Churchill had turned up in the territory Herr von Papen is supposed to watch over as Hitler's Ambassador to Turkey.

It is supposed that Herr von Papen will be called upon the Hitlerian carpet, or what's left of it.

One newspaper cartoonist pictured Mr. Churchill in a pith helmet and shorts being greeted by a native under a palm tree with the words: "Massa Churchill, I presume?"

Another, in the Daily Mail, showed Hitler eyeing a long black cigar on the floor and saying to Gestapo chief Himmler: "Don't stand there saying 'he certainly gets around.' Do something."

The Star's cartoon showed Hitler with his sleeves rolled up and cane in hand, welcoming a quavering Herr von Papen to Germany with the words: "Come on in, my dear von Papen."

Meanwhile, Mr. Churchill last was reported in Cairo, Egypt, in conversations with King Farouk and Richard G. Casey, Minister for Britain to the Middle East, and the German Radio still was angling for his itinerary, quoting Madrid reports that he was next due in Portugal, which, like Turkey, is a British ally though neutral.

Neutral correspondents abroad reported Berlin was nervous and London newspapers like the Express noted the German comment on Mr. Churchill's tour was less bombastic than usual and "more factual and realistic."

The British delight over German discomfiture was stepped up when the Royal Air Force dropped in unexpectedly on Reich Marshal Herman Göring's Nazi party in Berlin on Jan. 30, and it has increased since.

There are such contrasts to dote upon as Herr von Papen skiing pleasantly in Turkey while the British Ambassador, Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, set out ostentatiously in hunting disguise and turned up purposefully at the Adana conference attended by Mr. Churchill and other high British and Turkish officials.

Casablanca Banana Baffles Young Briton

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 4

Elizabeth Taylor, four, received her first banana today—a gift of Great Britain's Princesses—and her only remark as she eyed it dubiously was, "Do I have to eat it?"

The banana was one of some brought back from the Casablanca conference by Lord Mountbatten.

Smaller Plant Orders Under Local Offices

Many distressed plants in New England will be enabled to obtain war orders through the decentralization of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, Richard C. Cooke, its Assistant Deputy Regional Director, forecast here today.

"A recent listing showed close to 1,500 distressed plants in New England," Mr. Cooke reported. "By a distressed plant we mean one running at 50 per cent or less of 1941 capacity.

"While we have been able to help many—200 or 300 war contracts going into the war small plants of this region during the past two months are traceable to our efforts—we have not been operating on a broad enough front to help the entire number in need.

"Hitherto we have had to recommend a small plant to our headquarters in Washington, which would go to a chief procurement agency, such as the Ordnance Department, Chemical Warfare or the Quartermaster Corps. The procurement agency would then come back to its district office. The procedure was roundabout.

"Under the decentralization plan, we can cut out Washington altogether and go direct with our recommended small plants to the procurement officers in the region who may give them contracts direct."

To put the new plan into operation, a field meeting of Smaller War Plant officials will be held here Saturday. Similar sessions are taking place in other regions over the country.

The New England conference will bring together field representatives of Smaller War Plants from the 11 district offices of the War Production Board in this region, Smaller War Plants being a division of the WPB. The 11 offices are located in Portland, Maine, Montpelier, Vt., Concord and Manchester, N. H., Lowell, Worcester and Springfield, Mass., Providence, R. I., and Hartford, Bridgeport, and New Haven, Conn.

The delegation from Washington will include Charles M. McArthur, Chief of Field Operations for the Smaller War Plants Corporation, and Walter Heinze, a member of the WPB planning committee.

The meeting will take place at the New England headquarters of the WPB in the National War Agencies building at 17 Court Street. Endeavor for distressed plants in this region is headed up by C. A. Woodruff as Deputy Director for Smaller War Plants and Production Service.

"There is no question about the usefulness of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, which was set up by Act of Congress with an appropriation of $150,000,000 for the purpose of helping small concerns to get into the war effort," added Mr. Cooke. "We have had enough of its operation to know that it works. The new decentralized program means that more power is given the system in the region."

Ordered to Prison

Irving Kemler, Revere shoe store owner, was today ordered to start serving his sentence of two and one half years in a Federal Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $1,500 for his attempt to bribe Dr. H. L. Muscrave, physician for Revere Draft Board No. 128, to find him unfit for military service. The order was given by Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., in the United States District Court following the trial of his appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The defendant offered the physician $500 to find him unfit for military service but instead the physician reported him and a trial before jury last June resulted in his being found guilty and sentenced by Judge Wyzanski at that time. A stay of sentence was granted pending his appeal to the higher court which was denied.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Rain

Boston and Vicinity: Rain and warmer tonight. Fresh wind.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Rain and warmer tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 11:54 p. m.; height 10.2 feet.
Friday, 12:12 a. m.; height, 11.7 feet.

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Look under the product for "Equipment & Supplies."

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YELLOW PAGES

Youth Enraptured by Music

Martha Burnham

At Boston Symphony Orchestra Youth Concert

An oil painting by Martha Burnham showing children listening to concert conducted by Wheeler Beckett. Note expressions varying from the enthralled dreaminess of the little girl on the left end of the back row to the little boy who might be analyzing a portion of the score as he listens.

When the Baton Rises At Symphony Youth Concert

By Marjorie Morrill

Children rushing from the subway into Symphony Hall, finding seats, greeting friends, chattering noisily about school, the weather, the crowded streetcars. Suddenly lights dim. Like a darkened radio the talk and noise stops. It is Wednesday afternoon, the day for one of the Boston Symphony Orchestra Youth Concerts. Wheeler Beckett, director, comes onto the stage. There is a vociferous welcome. He lifts his baton, quiet again envelopes this audience of boys and girls, for though they are children they are experienced concert goers. They don't whisper and they don't push their way in climbing over people while the music is going on. Hundreds of children are subscribers for the series of six concerts, divided into groups of three at $1.50.

Even with transportation difficulties they are coming in increasing numbers. They come from as far away as Wenham, Swampscott, Wakefield, Sharon, Wellesley, and Lynn. From Boston's schools come some 800 or 900 eager, enthusiastic, intent listeners.

"These boys and girls attend because they want to, because they like the music, not because they get out of regular school or because they get school credit," said Mr. Beckett in an interview just before the concert.

Interest Keeps Up

"They used to come in 30 chartered buses, now they come by train, street car and subway. But their interest and attendance keeps up," Mr. Beckett continued. "It is true that the oldest school children, that is, high school seniors, are no longer in the audience because they have gone into jobs and junior war service and training of various kinds."

Not only do the boys and girls enjoy the music as something pleasant to listen to, but Mr. Beckett is always teaching them, in a practical and entertaining way, to appreciate and understand the compositions and the composers. He tells them, "It takes three to make music—the composer, the artist, and the audience . . . the only kind of listening that helps is the kind that comes from the intense desire to hear every note, to miss nothing, to assist the music to get its message over by personal effort."

And before a movement from a symphony or an overture is played in its entirety, he tells them what instruments will carry the theme, he has the oboes, or the strings, or the horns, play the passage in which that instrument predominates so the boys and girls can see the instrument as well as hear the music. Or he may point out that one hearing is not enough but that they can hear a Symphony over and over again and become thoroughly familiar with it by means of victrola records. The children buy records and have contests among themselves to see who can acquire and listen to the most good music in that way.

Most of the children in yesterday's audience appeared to be between the ages of 10 and 14 although Barbara Anne, a little mite of not more than three, gave every evidence of having a wonderful time. And little six-year-old Julie who sat next to her expressed the desire to sit in the balcony for the next concert because every time she heard any interesting instruments she couldn't see the man because he was hidden behind the music stand. So she wants to sit up where she can look down on the players. These tiny ones, however, were in the minority although Suzanne, who has attended regularly ever since the Youth Symphonies first started four years ago said she didn't recall ever seeing so many young children. One whole row of children were attending their first concert and the expressions on their faces were no less rapt than were the looks on the faces of all the other boys and girls.

The children are provided with program notes that tell them such things about the music as "The Finale (speaking of Schubert's Symphony in C major) begins with a rush of whirring wings. It soars skyward in a joyous flight towards the sun. There is nothing in all music quite like it. If you can let your imagination go and follow his you may have an unusual experience as you listen."

Joyous music is something that Mr. Beckett endeavors to give the children constantly, "to counterbalance the effect on them of all they read in the papers about the war and of what they experience when their friends and older brothers go into the war. Music can and does give these children something more than an afternoon's enjoyment," in Mr. Beckett's words, "and I look upon these concerts as going deeper than building audiences for the future or even of instilling in these young people a means of enjoyment that will continue through their whole lives. I feel that great symphonic music is a sort of plow that tills the mind and soul, making it ready for the planting of spiritual concepts upon which the world of the future, which will be largely in their hands, will be based."

Mr. Beckett and the children have a close and friendly relation. They write him letters, not always fan mail, or their reactions to a particular work. They keep him informed on those points, but they also make criticisms.

Through these concerts composers and artists are familiar names to these boys and girls. When told the next program would include the Rachmaninoff C minor Concerto, No. 2, there was a burst of applause, but when that was followed by the announcement that the soloist would be Sanroma, the applause swelled into a crescendo. Yesterday's concert was the fourth in the fifth season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra Youth Concerts. Two remain, one to be played March 24 and the last on April 14.

Schools Get Rules on Rations

Continued from Page 1

tribution will be given out at a later date.

When the applicant appears before the teacher with his No. 1 Book and Declaration Sheet, the issuing officer will tear out or deface a certain designated stamp in the No. 1 book.

The issuing officer also will tear out all the so-called Coffee Stamps —20 through 28—from Book 1 of every person whose age as recorded in the No. 1 book is less than 15. Furthermore, applicants will be asked to state on the Declaration Sheet how much coffee they had on hand on Nov. 28, 1942. One stamp is to be removed from Book 1 for each pound of coffee on hand on that date in excess of a pound for each person 15 years of age or older.

After filling in the required data on the cover of the new No. 2 book, and attaching a validation stamp and writing the serial number of the book across the bottom of the stamp, the issuing officer will then begin the tailoring of the point-rationing book.

Further information on the exact system of tailoring—to care for excess supplies of commodities—is to be explained later to the teachers.

Besides issuing the new books, the teachers will be required to register these, and record the number of coupons detached. These are to be mounted on a gummed sheet and retained along with the Declaration Sheets. Eventually, these will be filed with the Office of Price Administration.

Finally, the teacher will return Book 1 to the applicant, deliver the new No. 2 book, and give out instruction sheets on "How to Use Your New Ration Book."

Walton Lunch Strike Ended; Managers Out

Managers of the Walton lunch rooms cannot belong to the cooks' union, it was determined in settlement of the three-day strike this week. This makes a new angle locally in labor relations, insofar as the decision passes on the question of whether an executive can belong to a union of workers.

The judgment in the Walton case is that an executive must stay out of a labor union. If the Walton managers want an organization, they will have to form one of their own.

On this point the management won. For its part, the Cooks and Pastry Cooks' Union obtained a closed shop. Other points of disagreement will be negotiated in the making of a new labor agreement. Any unsettled problem will be referred to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Both the union and the managers felt they had grievances, and during the walkout a number of the managers, who had not previously belonged, went into the union. Not all however, of the managers of the 20 stores joined the strike. There is still a question of the return of the striking managers which is left to the Board.

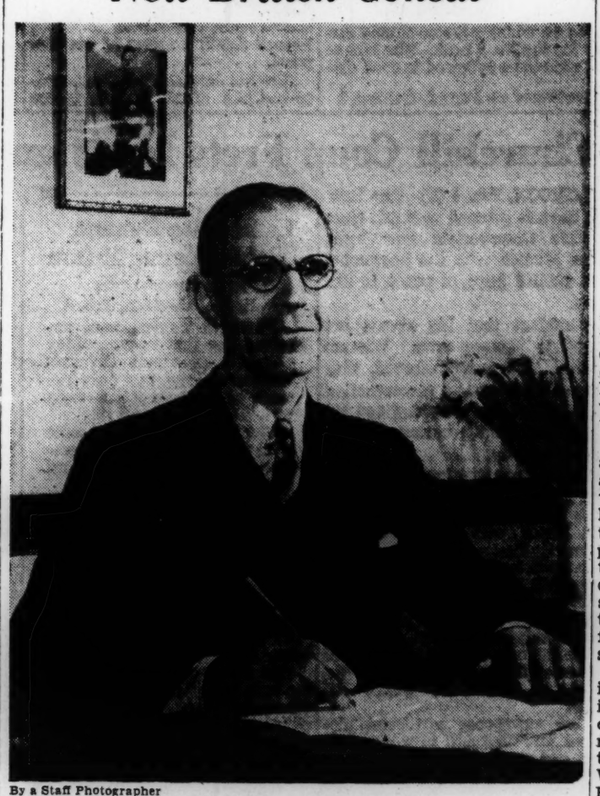
The terms on which the company and the unions, who were led principally by Joseph Stefani, business representative of the cooks, agreed were worked out by the State Board.

Reception Is Off

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has announced that the traditional Washington's Birthday reception in the Hall of Flags will be omitted again this year on account of the war. The reasons have even greater force now, the Governor said.

"I share the deep regret with patriotic societies and individuals at omitting this inspiring patriotic meeting in honor of the Father of Our Country, whose memory means so much to us in these perilous days," Governor Saltonstall declared. "But I am sure that we honor him less by ceremony and more by deeds directed toward preserving the nation for which George Washington did so much."

New British Consul



By a Staff Photographer

Anthony H. George, C. M. G.

Appointed His Majesty's Consul General at Boston. Mr. George formerly served as British Consul General at Shanghai.

New British Consul Seeks Ways to Help

The new British Consul General Anthony George will take over his duties at Boston on Monday.

In a meeting with newsmen today he said his chief aim will be to bring about fuller understanding between the two peoples —to interpret Great Britain and her people to us, and to learn from Americans all they can teach him of their points of view and their attitudes toward world questions. This, he feels, is the most important task he can accomplish, even if, as he put it today, he only succeeds with 130 out of the 130,000,000.

Mr. George has come from a three-months' stay in England where he recuperated from the effects of an illness contracted during his detention by the Japanese at Shanghai. At the time of Pearl Harbor, he was Britain's Consul General at Shanghai. Describing his experiences under the detention of the Japanese, Mr. George said they treated him relatively well, partly he thinks because of the prestige of his position. He left Shanghai for Lorenco Marques on an exchange ship in August, 1942, proceeding later to England.

England an Armed Camp

"My country I found virtually an armed camp," he said today. "I believe that two out of every three people—men and women—are now engaged in war work, are members of the armed services or of civilian defense organizations."

He said that since the American-British invasion of North Africa especially, there has been evident in Great Britain a "quiet optimism and confidence," with no thought of defeat.

Mr. George declined to comment on the virtues of securing greater shipments of arms and other Lend-Lease goods to China at this time, since he said this seemed to him a matter for those directing our over-all war strategy to decide. He did say, however, that physical difficulties of getting goods into China were tremendous.

Asked what his personal feelings were toward the Chinese as individuals (he has spent his entire career until now at consular posts in China) Mr. George replied, "It is hard for me quite to put into words my liking for the Chinese. For the Chinese people I have the greatest conceivable affection and personal liking. You can't live a number of years in China without liking Chinese people immensely. They are an intensively civilized nation."

Sure China Will Rise

He believes that China will meet the new postwar demands on its social and economic system successfully under the impetus which the administration of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has afforded. He expressed the opinion that "squeeze," the hindering factor of political graft, was being "steadily eliminated" with the more enlightened salary level for public servants which is coming more and more into use in China.

"Given unity and peace in China," he said, "I think you will find their social, political, and economic systems equal to any tasks that may be imposed upon them. We place great hopes in General Chiang's ability to keep the country unified. Moreover, the Chinese are a democratic, tolerant, and intelligent race."

Mr. George does not think American occupation of Lend-Lease bases will cause any difficulties of international feeling between the two countries after the war. "Speaking for myself and I think for every intelligent Englishman," he said, "I don't think the English people will ever forget how much America has done for us."

N. E. Labor Agencies Multiply

By a Staff Photographer

'Little Department of Labor'

New wartime labor machinery and decentralization at Washington bring many new Federal labor offices to Boston to serve New England. The group of Department of Labor officials makes something of a minor labor department here. Left to right: Miss Frances M. Jones, Regional Director of the Bureau of Labor Statistics; Vernon C. Stoneman, Regional Attorney of the United States Department of Labor; Leo A. Gleason, Regional Director of the Wage and Hours and Public Contracts Divisions and agent for the National War Labor Board, and Miss E. Miriam Fuhrman, child labor Consultant of the Children's Bureau.

Tobin Reports Conversion Of 121 Buildings

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin reported today on the City's program of converting public buildings from oil to coal, and expressed pride in the fact that, when completed, it will result in an annual saving of 6,671,424 gallons of fuel oil.

Buildings already converted number 121, with an annual saving of 5,541,408 gallons of oil. Six buildings are in process of conversion, including City Hall itself, which will soon be heated by steam from the Boston Edison Company.

Twenty city buildings considered nonessential have been closed entirely for the duration of the oil shortage. They include Franklin Park aviary and bird house, various field houses at the parks, the tool shed on Boston Common, and others.

The conversion program, the Mayor said, was begun last June.

State Seeking Aid Of New Grand Jury In Fire, Pool Cases

State prosecution of Boston officials and others indicted in the Cocoanut Grove case, of Dr. Sagansky and others indicted on lottery charges, and of a three-year-old laundry-racket case involving Police Commissioner Joseph Timilty, sought the aid of the County Grand Jury which convened this morning, after a surprise call yesterday, declared Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell this afternoon.

Interviewed as the jurors adjourned for lunch, Mr. Bushnell said: "Obviously these cases converge." Testimony and evidence being presented "is on the whole situation. The Grand Jury, you know, has six months in which to serve. Police officers will testify, he added.

As the jurors convented, two brothers and a sister-in-law of Commissioner Timilty appeared for questioning.

Those appearing were Walter Timilty, manager of the Elk Laundry; Mrs. Elizabeth Timilty, Elk clerk; and Deputy Sheriff Harry Timilty.

The Timiltys had figured in equity suits brought three years ago to enjoin them from alleged use of police officers to get customers for laundry service run by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Timilty. While the Commissioner was exonerated, an order was issued in Superior Court restraining Walter and the Elk Laundry from misuse of police officers.

Boston Gradually Accumulates Small U. S. Labor Department

A "little United States Department of Labor" has recently grown up in Boston to serve New England, it is pointed out by labor men.

In addition, other federal labor agencies have been set up here for a total of 15, old and new. Never before has such a variety of Federal labor offices been brought so close to the region, nor such a great number of Federal labor officials.

The record development of labor machinery within the region results from the increase in labor agencies caused by the war and the policy of decentralization from Washington, which has been going on for the past year and a half.

There are probably more than 2,200 Federal labor employees now in New England. The bulk of this group is supplied by the staff of the United States Employment Service numbering 1,800 or more.

In Old South Building

The cluster of agencies comprising the "little Department of Labor" includes the regional offices of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Women's Bureau, the Children's Bureau, the Regional Attorney of the department, and the regional headquarters of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions by far the biggest of the local group attached to the department.

All are located on the tenth floor of the Old South Building at 294 Washington Street.

Miss Frances Valentine of the Women's Bureau came from Washington in January, Miss Frances M. Jones of the Bureau of Labor Statistics came from Washington in December, and Miss E. Miriam Fuhrman of the Children's Bureau came from Washington in October, 1941.

Vernon C. Stoneman was made the first regional attorney in Boston for the Department in the autumn of 1941. His staff of attorneys numbers seven.

Leo A. Gleason, Regional Director of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, has more than 200 employees in his unit. Now it is carrying the new job of providing the first point of contact with the wage stabilization program of the War Production Board. Sixty men are engaged on this task alone.

The other big collection of Federal labor agencies is that allocated to the War Manpower Commission. This now covers the United States Employment Service, the Apprenticeship Unit, Training Within Industry, the National Youth Administration, and also Selective Service.

Manpower Group Offices

Joseph A. Smith heads the regional office of the War Manpower Commission with offices at 10 Post Office Square. His regional labor supply officer is Arthur C. Gernes, at the same address. Mr. Gernes is also regional representative of the United States Employment Service. Training Within Industry has its district headquarters in the Park Square Building with Harry H. Kerr its regional representative. The Apprenticepship Unit is in the Old South Building. Its Regional Supervisor is E. H. Jenkins. NYA and Selective Service are at 10 Post Office Square.

The newest Federal man to come here is Charles Ray of the Conciliation Service, which works to settle labor disputes. He will serve as a link between the Conciliation Service and the New England War Labor Board, a decentralization of the National War Labor Board which is the latest of the decentralizations. Saul Wallen will be Chairman; the location, 209 Washington Street.

Another important war-born labor agency is the Labor Production Division of the War Production Board at 17 Court Street, with Gail E. Smith as Regional Representtaive and Harry A. Russell Associate Representative.

Beginning two years ago with lend-lease, the National Committee for the Conservation of Manpower in War Industries set up a regional office here. Its task is to promote safety. The regional representative is Lewis E. MacBrayne, the location 80 Federal Street.

Old Federal labor institutions here include the regional offices of the National Labor Relations Board, Dr. A. Howard Myers Regional Director, Old South Building, and the Social Security Board, John F. Hardy Regional Director, 120 Boylston Street.

PAW Recalls Protested Oil Ruling

Continued from Page 1

in the scale than companies like Standard Oil, Colonial Beacon Gulf, Shell, etc.—form a supplies and distribution committee of their own to handle the problem. Such a committee would, it was believed today, be able to pool and then distribute supplies of petroleum at the secondary level so as to fill orders of orphan customers.

A similar committee has been in operation for the primary suppliers since August and has been highly successful in arranging the pooling of petroleum stocks in the Boston market area. It is generally accepted that the fuel oil situation would have been far worse without their efforts.

Boston now has a fairly generous supply of kerosense as of today, as a result of the heroic efforts put forth within past weeks to get emergency supplies of the light range oil into the city. "It's another case of the squeaky wheel that gets the grease," was the way one observer put it. Supplies of Number 2 fuel oil for home heating have suffered as a result of the concentration on kerosene, and the stock is at an unprecedented low. The same is true of Bunker C—or heavy industrial—heating oil.

Left-Over Oil

Colonel Sullivan uttered a plea today to industries, building operators, and home owners who have converted their heating plants to coal recently, to release any oil left in their tanks so that those who could not convert could have the use of it.

"Notify your dealer of the amount of fuel oil you have available," asked Colonel Sullivan. "He will arrange to pump it out or have it pumped out and distributed to those in desperate need of supplies. Any industry, building operator, or householder making such oil available will receive compensation for the supply and will have the satisfaction of having performed a patriotic and humane service."

The priorities list in effect during the present state of emergency in fuel oil reflects a sharp change of attitude on the part of Government agencies entrusted with solution of the petroleum problem. When Leon Henderson, the then Price Administrator, met with newsmen in Boston last November, he declared that prosecution of the war must come first and if civilian needs suffered as a consequence, then they must be prepared to endure it. The current order, however, gives preference to home-heating users and places war industries second.

Rhode Island's critical shortage in Bunker C oil, which has caused the shutting down of several textile mills engaged partly in filling war contracts, showed no signs of being relieved today, beyond what hope was contained in instructions from Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., WPB director for New England. He instructed that "manufacturers engaged in war production who are not included on Schedule A of the OPA order No. 2 are to be graded by the district WPB offices where that manufacturer is located. These manufacturers," said Mr. Wheeler, "will be graded according to their importance in the war effort, and oil, if available, will be distributed to them on that basis, after the oil requirements for those on the preferred list have been filled."

Mail Case Arrest

Charged with bringing uncensored mail into the United States, which is prohibited by the Trading With the Enemy Act, Stanley R. Yodris, the second seaman to be arrested here on such a charge, is in jail awaiting a hearing Feb. 10, following arraignment before United States Commissioner William C. Rogers at the Federal Building. Bail was fixed at $2,500 which the defendant was unable to furnish.

Letters addressed to men and women in Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Indiana, Georgia, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut, were alleged to have been found among the defendant's effects.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

There will be an exhibition of photography by John Lindquist at the Copley Society of Boston, 296 Commonwealth Avenue, from 10 a. m to 5 p. m. Open to the public.

The next lecture in the series of "Interpretation of World Events" given by Miss Eunice Harriet Avery will be held in the ball room of the Copley-Plaza at 10:45 a. m Miss Avery's subject will be "Transporation, Our Biggest Job."

A talk, "Venetian Paintings," will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

The first in a series of lectures at Jordan Hall will open with a talk on Frederick Douglass: Liberator, by William Harrison, an editor of the Negro newspaper, The Boston Chronicle, at 8 p. m Open to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 4

'Last Days' Listed For the Consumers

Feb. 7—Coffee ration stamp No. 28 is good through this date.

Feb. 8—Coffee ration stamp No. 25 good until March 21 for one pound.

Feb. 20—Final date for use of No. 3 fuel oil coupons, worth 9 gallons each in Zone B.

Feb. 28—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of B and C supplementary gasoline rations and for holders of bulk coupons for fleet cars.

March 14—Sugar ration stamp No. 11 good through this date for 3 pounds.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of A ration coupons.

Army Adjusts Its Buying To Aid Small Businesses

The War Department in a move to inform the public regarding Army installations recently invited a group of journalists and news commentators to visit certain Eastern Army centers. The Christian Science Monitor's representative today describes the purchasing problems of the Philadelphia Quartermasters Depot.

By John D. Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4—To save small business plants the U. S. taxpayer is spending millions of extra dollars a year to win the war.

To meet the demands of farm, labor and industry groups the U. S. taxpayer is spending more extra millions.

These facts—and figures supporting them—were disclosed yesterday by Maj. Gen. C. L. Corbin and other high ranking officers to a party of newspaper and radio reporters who visited the oldest and one of the largest Quartermasters Depots in the country here.

Part of the new expense is accounted for by the Small War Plants Act, which discarded the Army's former method of seeking the lowest bidder to fill an order and substituted a system which favors small business and industries in distress. The Army pays a premium of $100,000 a month on shoes alone to cover the extra cost of awarding contracts to more than 60 small manufacturers. Two Texas mattress plants could make most of the Army's mattresses and have done so in the past for $4 each. Recently, the Quartermasters Depot ordered 1,000,000 mattresses, 90 per cent of the order going to small business plants. There were more contracts awarded in New York than in Texas and the mattresses cost $6 each.

Buying Scope Is Extended

Because of domestic pressures, the Army has been permitted only recently to buy Argentine canned beef altnough it is "better and cheaper," said General Corbin. A similar situation exists in the case of wool, which is now being imported by the Army from Australia on returning cargo vessels.

Australian wool costs less than the domestic product and manufacturers prefer it, said General Corbin, but the Army was not permitted to make any wool purchases from Australia until the domestic supply was practically exhausted. Because of union wage rates, New York garment shops recently received $1 apiece for a pair of pants which normally cost 74 cents to make.

Though it may seem openhanded, this policy is by no means wasteful, General Corbin believes. He said that the contracts are being awarded for the best interests of the country as a whole With a total of 10,000 contracts today, the Quartermasters Depot has spent $750,000,000 in the last six months as compared with $1,500,000,000 in the fiscal year of 1942 and $750,000,000 in 1941.

Soldiers Benefit by Results

The result is that, from the Arctic to the tropics, the American soldier is carefully and properly equipped to make good President Roosevelt's promise to "strike the enemy hard . . . and strike him again." It is from the Quartermasters Depots here and elsewhere in the country that the soldier receives the food he eats, the clothing and shoes he wears, the tents which shelter him, the mattresses and cots on which he sleeps, the toilet articles he uses, the stoves that heat his foods, and the tableware with which he eats it. His buttons—plactics are taking the place of brass—come from the Quartermaster. The flag he carries, the hero medals he wins, even the trombone he toots in the band—all issue from Philadelphia or one of the other depots.

At Philadelphia, the principal business is clothing. And today the Philadelphia Quartermasters Depot is working its more than 16,000 civilians three shifts a day to make and procure clothing and other articles for 5,000,000 or more men. Although it is the principal shipment center, the Philadelphia Depot manufactures less than one-half of one per cent of the total textile, clothing, and equipment supplied to the services. The 5,000 workers in one of the biggest factories in the United States operate "an experimental laboratory" and a "yardstick for commercial manufacturers."

No Trade Secrets Here

"Contractors can come here and see how things are done," said General Corbin. "Ordinarily, manufacturers don't like to share secrets on how they cut corners. But here, we gather all the ideas we can from everyone concerned and share them. That is why we regard this Depot as a laboratory. We're not trying to run anyone's factory. We're no 'expediters.' We invite them in and show them how to do it and let them go back and make it themselves."

That is why you might call the Quartermasters Depot the Army's General Store. That is why it orders and ships (in watertight bales) and spends and thinks in terms of millions. That is why the American soldier of World War II is better and more comfortably and more sensibly clothed than his buddy of World War I—and at about the same cost, $110. Whether that price is to rise, the pressure blocs, necessity, and the sense of the hour will decide.

American-Japanese To Add Fighters

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—President Roosevelt has indorsed the Army's plan to form a new military combat team of American citizens of Japanese descent, the War Department said here in calling for volunteers.

The men will be recruited through collaboration with the Navy, the War Manpower Commission, the Department of Justice, and the War Relocation Authority.

"The new combat team will add to the nearly 5,000 loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry who are already serving in the armed forces of our country," the President wrote.

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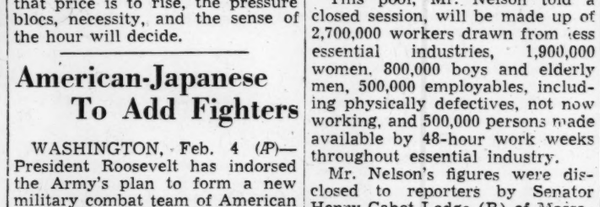

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Mountain Troops 'in the Harness'

Associated Press

This Would Be Play in Peacetime

Members of Uncle Sam's first unit of mountain troops, in training at Camp Hale, Colorado, learn that the rigors of modern war include getting into the harness in place of draft animals when it is necessary to haul equipment up a mountainside. The troops are being taught to fight in mountain country anywhere in the world under any conditions of weather or terrain.

Mountain Troops Ski by Day, Sleep in Tents at 20° Below

CAMP HALE, Calo., Feb. 4 (AP)—The Army's first mountain troops have regular sessions of rough work and overnight tenting in 20 below zero cold.

Like all soldiers assigned to Camp Hale—engineers, artillery, medical units, quartermaster companies, and signal corps—the cavalry troopers must learn to travel on skis or snowshoes.

They all start from scratch with a heavy field pack of 40 to 60 pounds on their backs. This load, which they must carry against an enemy, makes a vast difference in balance. Men with heavy weapons or supply jobs master snowshoes. Units that must travel fast learn skis.

Brig. Gen. Onslow S. Rolfe, mountain troops commander, explained that his orders are to build a fighting force that can go into action in mountain country anywhere in the world under any conditions of weather or terrain.

Infantry is trained not only on skis, but also in climbing ridges and rocks in spiked boots. Artillery and supply units use jeeps, mules, and man or dog-pulled toboggans.

When they reach advanced skiing, the Camp Hale soldiers move into a cantonment near the Cooper Hill ski course. Then they progress into combat practice and overnight ski trips, sleeping high in the mountains in white tents and sleeping bags carried on their backs.

Nelson Sees Manpower Pool Of 6,400,000 for War Needs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board told the Senate military Affairs Committee today the nation would draw upon a "pool" of 6,400,000 persons this year to meet growing demands of the armed forces and war industry.

This pool, Mr. Nelson told a closed session, will be made up of 2,700,000 workers drawn from less essential industries, 1,900,000 women. 800,000 boys and elderly men, 500,000 employables, including physically defectives, not now working, and 500,000 persons made available by 48-hour work weeks throughout essential industry.

Mr. Nelson's figures were disclosed to reporters by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts when the Committee recessed.

Meanwhile, Senate leaders sought to co-ordinate several separate Congressional inquiries, with the Senate as a whole expected to decide on procedure intended to eliminate duplication in investigations of the manpower question.

Senator Lodge said Mr. Nelson's figures were based on the period from December, 1942, to December, 1943, during which he said 4,300,000 men and women would go into the armed forces to bolster their total strength to 11,000,000.

During the same period, Senator Lodge asserted, Mr. Nelson estimated 1,800,000 additional workers would be needed in munitions and other war plants, leaving 300,000 in the pool for agriculture's manpower needs.

Senator Lodge said Nelson did not submit figures as to the number of farm workers required.

With high military and civilian officials popping in and out of committees digging into almost every angle of the complex problem, the Senate was called upon to decide which of two groups should look into a proposal to establish an over-all war mobilization agency.

Senator Harley M. Kilgore (D) of West Virginia, co-sponsor of legislation for such an agency, told reporters he would insist that the bill be sent to the Education and Labor Committee, which held extensive hearings on the project in the last Congress. This would add a new group to those already conducting manpower investigations.

On the other hand, Chairman Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, announced that he would fight to have the measure assigned to his military affairs group.

Mrs. Roosevelt Bases Hope of Peace On New Strength of Working Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 — Mrs. Roosevelt is still confident that lasting peace can be attained after this war.

The difference between this and the last war lies, in the large number of persons, especially women, who are thinking about the kind of world they want.

"Last time the proportion of those who expressed themselves was quite small," the President's wife said, calling attention to the large numbers of women of the laboring class who are now beginning to "think of the future."

Mrs. Roosevelt said she was especially impressed at the crowds of working women who attended the auxiliaries of the American Federation of Labor, a joint meeting of A. F. of L. and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, in New York City Feb. 2 at which she was present.

Asked if she thought "people would change enough" to sacrifice material gains for a lasting peace after this war, Mrs. Roosevelt replied, "I don't think people could go through what they have in the countries close to the war and ever be the same again."

Mrs. Roosevelt made her observations in connection with a statement that despite the ODT's cancellation of large women's conventions such as the General Federation of Women's Clubs this year, she hoped "women will get together in many more smaller meetings and thus discuss their attitude on various subjects."

State Liquor Store Hours Cut by West Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—The West Virginia Liquor Control Commission, faced with dwindling supplies, has ordered State store hours cut to six hours, effective Feb. 1, and estimated the move would reduce store personnel one-third for a saving of more than $200,000 a year.

Commissioner Carl G. Bachmann said store hours would be from 2 p. m. to 8 p. m.

1,250 Demand End of Dies Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—Some 1,250 prominent Americans today called upon the House of Representatives to abolish the Dies Committee "as a step toward victory in 1943" because "continuation of the Dies Committee would interfere seriously with the prosecution of the war."

"The American people who are fighting this war for freedom will no longer countenance the shame of the Dies Committee," their message declared.

"We have observed the divisive workings of the Dies Committee and its Chairman, Martin Dies," the message declares. "It is our belief that, on the basis of its record, the Committee must be terminated."

The message was sponsored by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. More than 270 religious leaders are among the signers, as are more than 200 academic leaders, 150 trade unionists from the American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations, railroad brotherhoods, 50 rural leaders, 50 lawyers, 95 writers and editors, 25 leaders in Negro activities, 45 doctors and dentists, and businessmen, musicians, natural scientists, social workers, women's leaders, stage and movie actors, and others. Signers represent 45 states and the District of Columbia.

Among the signers were: Alice Stone Blackwell, Prof. Zechariah Chafee, Jr., Prof. William D. Gray, Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, the Rt. Rev. Edward L. Parsons, Bishop G. Ashton Oldham, Rabbi David Philipson, Mrs. Louis D. Brandies, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Van Wyck Brooks, Louise O. Charlton, Dr. Albert Einstein, Mrs. W. Russell Bowie, Yehudi Menuhin, John F. Moors, Guy Emery Shipler, Prof. Ellsworth Huntington, William Jay Schieffelin, Arthur Upham Pope, Prof. George Dahl, Roland Hayes, Dr. Karl Menninger, Dean Charles McConn, Paul Kellogg, Harrison Hires, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Freda Kirchway, and Guy Stanton Ford.

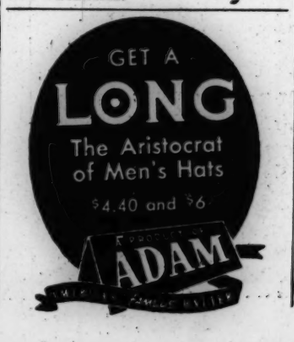
Confidence Vote For Dies Group

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—The Dies Committee on Un-American Activities won a vote of confidence from the House Rules Committee yesterday despite a charge by Representattive John H. Folger (D) of North Carolina that the Dies group was too interested in publicity and concentrated on Russia rather than Germany and Japan.

Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas said he would seek House action tomorrow on the Rules Committee's resolution for a two-year extension, and predicted fewer than 50 members would oppose it. Not once since its establishment in 1938 have more than 50 opposed continuing the Dies group, its Chairman recalled.

"Russia is on our side fighting," Mr. Folger told the Rules Committee, asserting the Dies investigators have spent about 90 per cent of their time investigating Communists and Communist activities.

The Rules Committee voted to add a Republican member to the Dies Committee, making the political line-up five Democrats and three Republicans. All appointments are made by Speaker Sam Rayburn. The Committee now has two vacancies.



Stassen Sees Lehman Office Guiding World

CLEVELAND, Feb. 4 (AP)—Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota declared yesterday the Food and Supply Office under Herbert H. Lehman could "well become a definite United Nations Agency as a forerunner of the United Nations Government."

Outlining his plan for an enduring peoples' peace, Governor Stassen urged Americans to contemplate a continuing organization of the United Nations of the World.

"We should start moving now definitely in the direction of some such organization," the Governor told a Cleveland Town Hall audience.

To enforce a world code of justice, he proposed assembling a division of volunteers with varied national backgrounds as the nucleus of a future police force.

"I understand that, as to many of the airports and harbors we are building, we are renouncing postwar rights. This may be just, but we ought to be reserving rights on behalf of the United Nations as a whole," he continued.

"I do not propose that we enter into the systems of devious diplomacy and international intrigue of past relations between countries, but rather that we bring to those relations some of the forthright and direct dealing that has characterized the relations between the 48 States of the Union."

Asserting postwar home front problems are subordinate only to the first responsibility of backing the armed forces until complete victory is achieved, he added:

"We can be reasonably confident of being able (to convert back to peace economy) while maintaining the basic concepts of our American way of life, economic, social, and political.

"The principal reason for my confidence is that I find that the workers of America have a greater respect for the American industrial system, for individual enterprise and management initiative now than they have had for many years."

American Food to Russia Helps in Defeating Nazis

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard told the House Foreign Affairs Committee today that American food is keeping Russia in the war and contributing to the victories of the Soviet Army.

"It is the men—Russian men—who are winning the all-important battle there," he said. "But if the supplies of American food which are going to these men, fraction though it is of the total supply, were to be cut off tomorrow, they would almost surely have to stop fighting."

Secretary Wickard, as Food Administrator, testified in connection with legislation authorizing continuance of the Lend-Lease program for another year.

"To me it is highly significant," he said, "that in the last few months our shipments to Russia have been greatly increased. In December, for the first time, we shipped more to Russia than to Great Britain. I submit to you that food, along with the other war materials that we have been sending to the Russians, has paid magnificent dividends. Its importance is indicated by the fact that the Russians are giving food top priority in shipping at this time."

Urging continuance of the Lend-Lease operations, the Secretary said Russia had not asked for any appreciable help in feeding her civilian populations.

"Only the merest driblets of Lend-Lease food have gone for that purpose. Practically all the food that we send goes right to the soldiers of the Red Army.

"The civilian rations in Russia have been cut to the bone. Black bread is the mainstay, and only the heaviest workers get more than a pound of it a day. Meat is no longer thought of as a regular food, but as an occasional treat. Cereal, fats and sugar are portioned out, depending on the sort of work a civilian is doing, at the minimum rates necessary for sustenance."

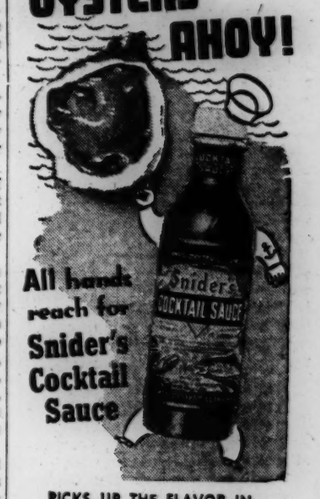
Secretary Wickard reported that less than 7 per cent of America's food production last year was shipped under the Lend-Lease program. He said shipments this year would have to be increased materially, and that as a consequence it would be necessary for American civilians to reduce their consumption.

Reporting on the part food played in the war last year, Secretary Wickard said:

"I think I can say quite conservatively that food—American food—has already so influenced the course of the war that we are years nearer to final victory today than we would have been if we had not used it very deliberately as a weapon of war. The food which we have shipped under Lend-Lease has ben a major factor in keeping the British Isles in the war. Obviously, with them out, we would be facing the prospect of an appallingly long and costly struggle."

Secretary Wickard said that in recent months the United States has been sending Britain less food than was required to keep that country's "carefully balanced" food program operating on a full replacement basis, because of increased Russian requirements and a short supply situation in this country.

OYSTERS AHOY!



All hands reach for Snider's Cocktail Sauce

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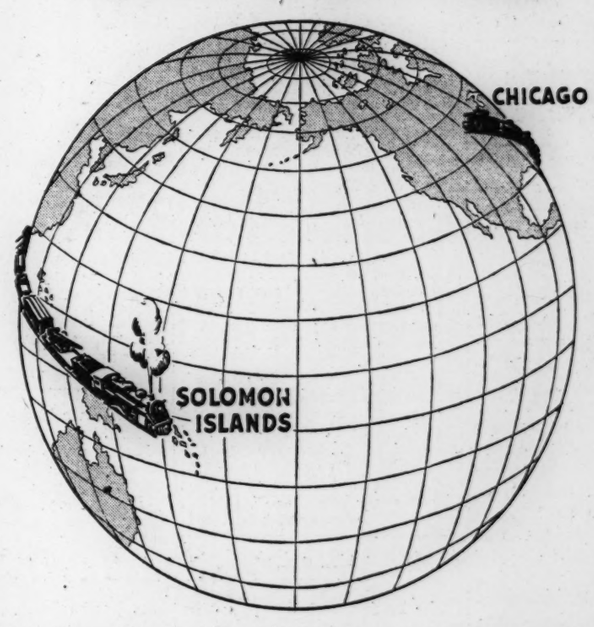
A Santa Fe Train 18,080 Miles Long —and still growing!



Since Pearl Harbor, Santa Fe has moved over 1,956,207 freight carloads of military material and essential civilian goods in this war.

That's equivalent to a freight train 18,080 miles long—long enough to reach all the way from Chicago to the Solomon Islands via the Mediterranean. *And this train is growing longer by the hour!*

This is only one of many new mass transportation records American railroads are making in handling essential materials these days—and much of the credit for this goes to our civilian shippers. . .

For the shippers are cooperating 100% with the railroads, the War Department, and the Office of Defense Transportation—by ordering freight cars only for their actual requirement, loading them to capacity, and unloading and releasing them promptly.

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1304

Women's Activities: Harvard Dames' Ranks Thinned

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

When Uncle Sam calls Harvard men to the colors, he usually takes Harvard Dames away from Cambridge too. While the latter's removal may not rate the headlines, it does make no end of a job for their President, Mrs. John W. Welcker.

Her committee members keep departing so fast, as their husbands join the Army or Navy or go into war production plants, that she can scarcely keep track of who's serving on what. "Just a minor detail ot the wartime scene," she laughed, as she told of the Club's work this year.

Wives, mothers, and sisters of Harvard students make up the Harvard Dames. How the Club came by its name we neglected to ask. It is a bit misleading, however, for nearly all the members are distinctly young and not the least matronly.

Membership Transient

Even in ordinary times, the membership is transient, since one of the requirements is that the Dames shall be living in Cambridge only temporarily. Their husbands, sons, or brothers may be studying in any of the University's schools. Technically, Mrs. Welcker confessed, she shouldn't be a member any longer, because her husband is now teaching and not studying. He had planned to be doing both this year, but owing to extra demands on the teaching staff, he has never had time to attend his courses.

Started many years ago by some lonesome young wives, the aim of the Club is to get such strangers together and acquaint them with their new surroundings as well as with each other. As soon as the University enrollment is made up in the fall, the Hospitality Committee obtains the names of all newly married students and invites their wives to the next meeting.

New Members

Among the interesting new members this year are the wives of several Nieman Fellows, journalistic students, and the wives of several Trade Union Fellows, labor leaders. "Our members come from all parts of the country, of course," Mrs. Welcker said, "Owing to the war, we have only 58 members now; last year there were 110."

Besides their meetings twice a month at Phillips-Brooks House, the Club takes trips to local points of interest. Yesterday, for instance, a group visited the Burnham stained glass studio in Boston, and they plan a tour of the Museum of Fine Arts later in the month. On meeting days a nursery is maintained in the Unitarian Parish House opposite Phillips-Brooks House, where the babies are cared for.

This afternoon, as guests of the Harvard Woman's Club of Boston, the Harvard Dames heard Miss Cornelia Van Geuns, a native of the Netherlands, give a program of Dutch songs and legends at the Hotel Vendome. These two clubs entertain each other once every year.

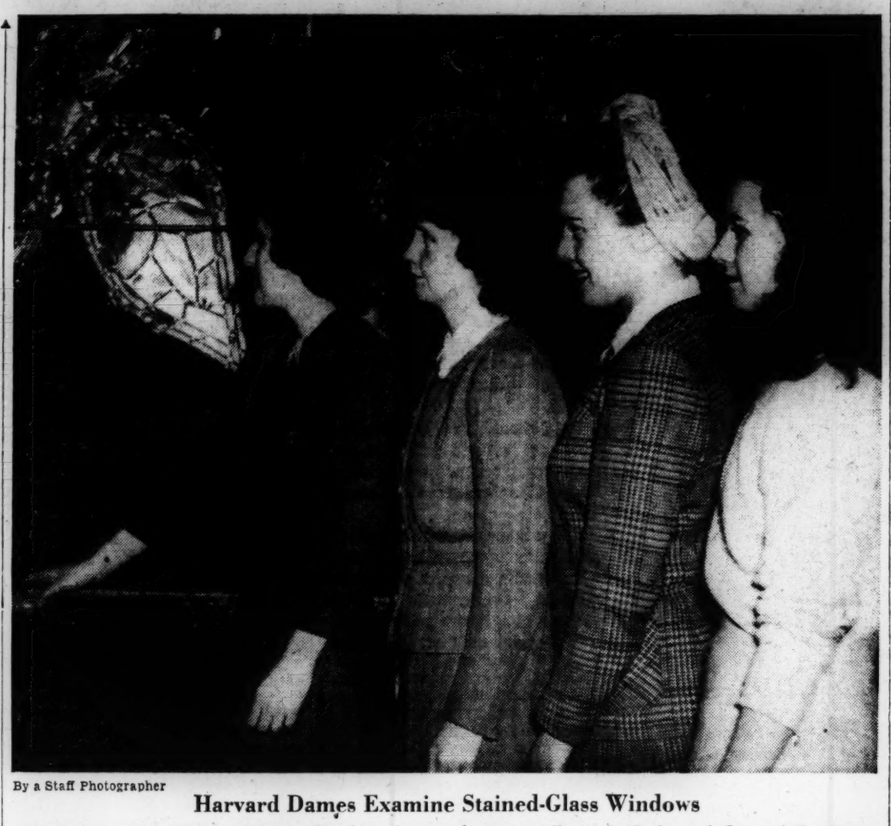
Today's hostess club was originally started by a group of Dames who were no longer eligible to be Dames. Primarily a social club, interested in furthering loyalty to Harvard, the group raises funds for student loans and scholarships. This year for the first time, however, it is devoting a large share of its funds to war relief and the Red Cross work.

Officers

The officers of the Harvard Woman's Club are: Mrs. James J. Hepburn, President; Mrs. Russell F. Sheldon, First Vice-President; Mrs. Roger Dow, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Sidney T. H. Northcott, Treasurer; Mrs. Nelson I. Mixer, Recording Secretary; and Mrs. Gaston Summers, Corresponding Secretary.

Mrs. Welcker's fellow officers of the Harvard Dames are: Mrs. Leon Brachman, First Vice-President; Mrs. Howard V. Jones, Second Vice-President; Mrs. John E. Krout, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Fred C. Henriques, Recording Secretary, and Mrs. Julio Bortolazzo, Treasurer.

Co-operating with the officers of the Harvard Dames is an Advisory Board made up of Harvard faculty wives. Mrs. James B. Conant is chairman, and other members, each of whose husband is from a different department of the University, are: Mrs. Alvin Hansen, Economics; Mrs. Harold M. Westergaard, Engineering; Mrs. James Buell Munn, English; Mrs. Franklin E. Folts, Business; Mrs. Paul H. Buck, History, and Mrs. John Maguire, Law.



By a Staff Photographer

Harvard Dames Examine Stained-Glass Windows

Members of the Harvard Dames lined up to examine one of the stained glass windows at the Burnham Studio, which they visited yesterday. Left to right: Mrs. John W. Welcker, President; Mrs. Julio Bortolazzo, Treasurer; Mrs. Norman Meyer; Mrs. John E. Krout, Corresponding Secretary. The Club was entertained by the Harvard Woman's Club of Boston at the Hotel Vendome this afternoon.

Union-Licensing and Fee Bills Strenuously Opposed by Labor

Strenuous union objections were heard at the State House today to two bills providing for licensing of labor unions by the State Commissioner of Labor and Industries and to prohibit unions from assessing charges or collecting dues except from bone fide members or applicants for membership at a public hearing before the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries.

A partisan labor throng of more than 300 persons necessitated holding the meeting in Gardner Auditorium after the room originally designated was filled to overflowing.

Clarence A. Barnes of Mansfield, a Republican member of the Governor's Council and author of the measures, told the Committee that the bill referring to collection of dues was aimed at issuance of work permits to non-members by unions at "so much per week."

$8,000 to $10,000 a Week

"Before and after Pearl Harbor," Mr. Barnes said, "in Army cantonments, including one just completed near Taunton, thousands of men were employed who were not given membership in unions but merely work permits at so much per week."

Mr. Barnes estimated that workers at the Taunton camp had been assessed as much as $8,000 to $10,000 a week for the right to work without the benefit of union membership.

The bill, he said, was directed at what he described as an "un-American" proposition and he added that it was extortionism for unions to charge men for working without giving them representation.

Senator Maurice Goldman (D) of Boston asked the Councilor if there were not sufficient laws now on the books to deal with extortion without including it in this bill.

Mr. Barnes replied that he believed it was necessary as a further protection to workers.

The Councilor quoted Louis Brandeis in support of his bill to license labor unions, saying that Judge Brandeis had gone much further along this line than he had. "Everyone knows," he added, "that Brandeis was a friend of organized labor."

"Judge Brandeis was an advocate of incorporation of labor unions," Mr. Barnes continued. "I do not ask for compulsory incorporation, but I do believe unions should be licensed and should file a report on their financial situation and a statement of their purposes. The funds of a labor union are as much a trust as money left to a trusteeship."

Labor Says 'Unnecessary'

Representative Roger Dennett (R), of Sharon, who filed the bills for Mr. Barnes, and George L. Barnes, who is no relation, representing the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, spoke in favor of the bills.

Thomas E. Wilkinson, Acting Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, opposed the Barnes measures and charged that the Governor's Councilor had a long anti-labor record.

Regarding House Bill 189 giving the Commissioner of Labor and Industries sweeping powers to suspend labor unions failing to meet certain requirements, Mr. Wilkinson said, "We may not always have a Commissioner of Labor like Jim Moriarty. We might some day have a Commissioner like Clarence Barnes."

Representative Stuart Rand (R), of Boston, who is a member of the legislative committee, interrupted Mr. Wilkinson to ask, "Do you think any administration that appointed Mr. Barnes as Commissioner of Labor could possibly hope to be re-elected?" The crowd laughed.

Representative John W. Vaughn (R), of Belmont, House chairman of the Committee, inquired of Mr. Wilkinson what labor's chief objections to the bills were.

Mr. Wilkinson replied, "They are unnecessary."

Before the hearing on the bills began, a number of members of the Legislature asked to be recorded in opposition. Among them were Representatives Richard L. Hull of Rockport, Harvey Iris of Brockton, William H. Sears, Jr., of Haverhill, Thomas F. Reilly of Boston, William J. Casey of Lawrence, Charles J. McCaffrey of Brockton, John E. Powers of Boston, and Senator George W. Stanton of Fitchburg.

Captain Lyons Is Made Coast Guard Commander

Capt. Charles M. Lyons, holder of a Master's license for all oceans, and the Supervising Merchant Marine Inspector of the First Naval District, has just been commissioned a Commander in the United States Coast Guard. He was inducted by Capt. Wilfrid N. Derby, District Coast Guard Officer of the First Naval District.

The new commander served in the merchant marine inspection service of the Department of Commerce for some time, and on March 1, 1942, that civilian branch of Government service was taken over by the Coast Guard. Other civilian employees are now being offered an opportunity to become officers in World War No. 2, with ratings corresponding to their duties.

A native of Boston, Captain Lyons and his family reside in Dorchester. A son, Charles M. Lyons, Jr., graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis with the class of '32, and is now a Lieutenant-Commander in charge of a naval vessel.

Entered Service

Captain Lyons entered Government service in 1915 as Local United States Inspector of Hulls at Galveston, Texas. The following July he was transferred to Norfolk., Va., and in another to Providence, R. I., coming to Boston in December of 1917. In 1918 he resigned to enroll in the first World War and was commissioned a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy, commanding the overseas transport West Cressey in the naval transportation service, covering waters of the North Atlantic, Mediterranean and Black Sea ports.

In June of 1919 he was released and returned to Boston as assistant inspector of hulls in the then Steamboat Inspection Service. In 1927 he was made Local Inspector of Hulls and a decade later he was advanced to the position of Supervising Inspector of the First New England District in June of 1937, corresponding to the present First Naval District.

Passed Law

In his capacity as Local Inspector of Hulls and later as Supervising Inspector, Captain Lyons established a nation-wide reputation for fearless investigations of marine mishaps in this district. He rigidly insisted on an unbiased and thorough investigation, regardless of who was involved or affected. He has constantly sought to mold the lessons of disaster at sea into protective and preventive measures for greater safety of life and property afloat.

One hundred and five years ago, Captain Lyons said today, Congress passed the first Steamboat-Inspection law in which the District Courts of the nation were given power to appoint inspectors of hulls and boilers to ascertain their seaworthiness and proper construction.

Once a vessel had passed inspection in those days and the officers were licensed, control of the vessel by the inspectors was impossible, as insufficient legislation was available. Captain Lyons pointed out that explosions and fires on shipboard increased, as did fatalities. The traveling public showed reluctance to travel on steam vessels and insurance rates mounted.

Inspectors of that day sought additional laws to permit strict enforcement and the right to deny the use of a ship not meeting the safety requirements. Congress enacted the desired legislation in 1871, Captain Lyons said, and the annual number of casualties fell from around 700 to 245. Since then the laws have been tightened further, compelling the use of safety devices in response to a nation-wide demand for the safest merchant marine in the world. Today we have fireproof passenger ships and the highest safety standards known, he declared.

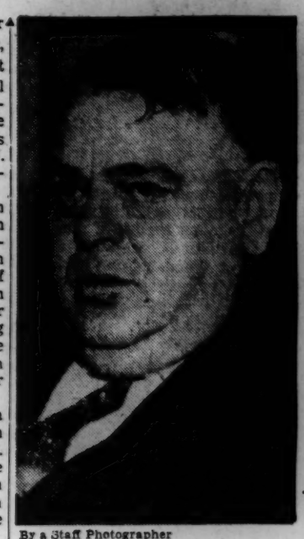
Many Duties

As Supervising Merchant Marine Inspector, Captain Lyons is responsible for a multiplicity of duties. He has charge of all merchant marine inspection activity in the entire district and the development of a program of general activity of inspection of vessels, equipment, and appliances.

Other duties include administering of load-line requirements; motorboat numbering and registering; licensing and certificating of officers, pilots, and seamen; revocation and suspension of licenses and certificates; investigation of marine casualties; shipping, discharge, and protection of seamen; enforcement of "rules of the road" for the regulation of water traffic, and virtually countless others.

With a wealth of experience back of him, Captain Lyons said today that since March 1, 1942, his observations have shown beyond doubt that the Coast Guard has lived up fully to their high standards in operating the merchant marine inspection service.

But the captain shoulders all the responsibility as calmly as if he were on the bridge of a vessel, directing the "crew" of his "ship" from his "pilot house" on the 13th floor of the Custom House at Boston.



By a Staff Photographer

Capt. Charles M. Lyons

Supervising Merchant Marine Inspector, First Naval District, who has just been commissioned a Commander in the United States Coast Guard which took over the former Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation in which Captain Lyons served as supervising inspector for New England.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-size oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration plus oil on hand Oct. 1 totals:	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Feb. 3
2,000 gallons	1133⅓
1,500 gallons	850⅛
1,000 gallons	566¾
500 gallons	283½

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, February 5
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Radio Drama Based on The Weatherman

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The Army Air Forces' urgent need for meteorologists will be dramatized tonight, "Weather—The Invisible Ally," as an appeal to men between 18 and 30 years of age to apply for training in this branch of service. Dr. Arthur Holly Compton, a professor at the University of Chicago, is speaker, MBS-WNAC, 8:30 p. m.

"Should There Be Stricter Federal Regulation of Labor Unions?" will be discussed on America's Town Meeting of the Air by Senator Joseph H. Ball, of Minnesota; Leo Wolman, National Bureau of Economic Research; Clinton Golden, Assistant to Philip Murray, head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and Frank J. Fenton, Director of Organization of the American Federation of Labor, BLUE-WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

Music of the Fighting French will be featured on Treasure Hour of Song. Alfredo Antonini conducts the orchestra in L. Ganne's "March Lorraine" and Rodriguez's "La Cumparsite." Licia Albanese, soprano, sings Fibich's "My Moonlight Madonna" and Sandaval's "Sin Tu Amor." Francesco Valentino, baritone, sings the Toreador song from Bizet's "Carmen" and Dvorak's "Goin' Home," MBS-WNAC, 9:15 p. m.

Music of the New World presents a topical song history of the United States from 1800 to 1850, with Dr. Frank Black conducting the Orchestra, Margaret Daum, soprano, Gordon Gifford, baritone, and a mixed chorus, NBC-WBZ, 11:30 p. m.

Victor Borge, comedian, and Trudy Erwin, soloist, are Bing Crosby's guests, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m. At 9:30 p. m., same station, Roy Rogers will be Rudy Vallee's guest. Peter Lorre and Phil Baker, Quizmaster of "Take It or Leave It," are guests on Stage Door Canteen, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Friday

Efrem Zimbalist, violinist, conducts the Philadelphia Orchestra in his own composition, "American Rhapsody." The remainder of the concert will be conducted by Eugene Ormandy, in a program consisting of Prokofieff's Classical Symphony, Balakirev's "Islamey" and Tchaikowsky's Symphony No. 6, in B Minor (Pathetique), MBS-WNAC, 2:30 p. m.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred W. Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Five of a Kind; music.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Jack Dalton.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—String Time.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Indiana Indigo.
6:45 p. m.—"Time to Dance."
7.00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Edwin Le Mar Trio, Charioteers.
7:45 p. m.—Jack Teagarden's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
3:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
3:30 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—News; Affairs of Tom, Dick and Harry, variety.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, News.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—"Singin' Sam," Songs.
8:15 p. m.—Charlie Agnew's Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—"Weather—The Invisible Ally"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Treasure Hour of Song.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper, News.
10:15 p. m.—Gracie Barrie's Orch.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Tony Pastor's Orch.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Griff Williams' Orch.
11:30 p. m.—So. America Serenade; Orchestra, tenor.

Christian Science Program For Friday, February 5

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Harsch Honored by Williams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 4—An honorary Master of Arts degree today was conferred by Williams College upon Joseph C. Harsch, foreign correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. In presenting the honorary degree James Phinney Baxter, 3d., President of the College, said: "Brilliant foreign correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, a paper justly famed for its coverage of world affairs, he has portrayed with insight the pattern of conquest traced by our most formidable foe."

Mr. Harsch, an alumnus of Williams, has been "on the ground" to cover the biggest stories of the war for the Monitor. He was at Pearl Harbor when Japanese bombs fell without warning. He reached New Zealand and Australia with the first American troops and the opening of the supply line "down under." He was in Java as the invasion of the Netherlands Indies unrolled—and left for Australia in a leaky coastal steamer just one jump ahead of the Japanese. He is one of the few men who have seen the war in Europe from both sides of the front.

In Germany from the outbreak of war with Britain to just before the American entry he studied the German war machine — watched the Nazi policy, and reported developments which were leading to conflict with the United States. Mr. Harsch now writes from Washington where he analyzes and interprets the world news for Monitor readers.

Mr. Harsch's book "Pattern of Conquest" has been hailed as an outstanding presentation of how Germany swept across Continental Europe.

Harris & Ewing

Joseph C. Harsch

Receives honorary Master of Arts degree for notable work in field of foreign correspondence.

Professional Club to Meet

The Professional Women's Club has announced three meetings for next week, all of them to be held at the Hotel Statler. Mrs. Elliot Hanna, artist and decorator, will speak on "Decoration as Applied to Trays, Boxes, and Furniture" at the Sunday afternoon meeting. Miss Bertha Barnes, Chairman of the Clubroom Activities Committee, has arranged the program, which will include songs by Miss Rowena Robbins, accompanied by Miss Sofia Stoneberg.

The monthly business meeting on Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 2:30 p. m. will be followed by a program under the direction of Miss Estelle G. Marsh. A Chesley York, world traveler and lecturer, will discuss "How Near Are Our Far Horizons," and there will be music by Helen Studzinska Sibley, violinist, accompanied by May Black Wells. Refreshments will be served by the Hospitality Committee headed by Miss Ruth E. Steere and Miss Gertrude C. Lamper.

Miss Beth Cary of the Club's Dramatic Workshop Group will present a play called "Mr. President" at the Group's meeting on Feb. 11 at 10:30 a. m. Co-chairmen will be Miss Kitty Knight and Miss Mildred Dana Shaw, who will act as narrator. The entre-act music will be played by Miss Aimee Burpee.

Seven Governor's Council Members Favor Increases

Seven members of the Governor's Council today went on record as in favor of a $1,000 annual increase in pay for each Councilor. Five of the Councilors appeared personally to favor the bill heard before the committee on Public Service, and two others were recorded as in favor. James F. Bulkley, (R) of Springfield, was the only member not represented.

Stating that it was his "honest opinion that every State official was underpaid today," former Councilor James A. Donovan of Lawrence, who filed the bill, appealed to the committee not to be "cold hearted and cruel."

Meanwhile, the Legislative Committee on pensions heard recommendations that members of the auxiliary police and fire forces, air-raid wardens and other volunteer civilian defense workers be made the beneficiaries of state funds in the event any of them were injured or killed in accidents while on duty.

No Rush for Jobs

United States Employment Service officials today reported an increase in job registrations and inquiries on the recent War Manpower Commission order removing dependent deferment by April 1 from men in "nondefrable" jobs, but the demand on the several offices here as yet has not overtaxed facilities, they said. No estimate o fthe number of new registrations and inquiries, however, was available early today for comparative purposes.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 267 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 5 p. m., WICC, 600kc.

Hartford — Sundays. 8:45 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.
New Haven — Saturdays, 8 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London—Second and fourth Thursdays, 9:15 a. m., WNLC, 1490kc.
Waterbury—Third Sundays, 2 p. m., WATR, 1326kc.

Maine

Bangor—First Sundays, 1:30 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m., Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Greenfield—Third Tuesdays, 11:15 a. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford — First and third Thursdays, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Springfield—Feb. 15 to 20, 9:30 a. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
West Yarmouth—First and third Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.
Worcester — Second Fridays, 4:15 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia — Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.
Manchester — Wednesdays, 1:30 p. m., WMUR, 610kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket — First and third Wednesdays, 7 a. m., WFCI, 1420kc.
Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon; Second Wednesdays, 7:30 a. m., WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Sundays, 2:45 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Republic of Panama

Colon—Sundays, 2 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.96m).
Panama City—First Sundays, 2:45 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

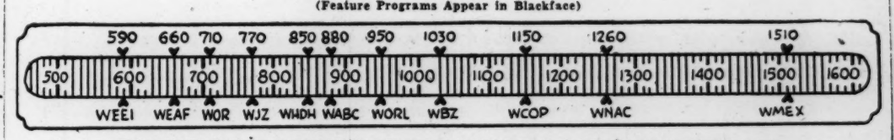
Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum"	Studio Concert	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Degree: Th'dore Granik	Musical Program
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	"Uncle Sam": drama.	Popular Music
3:30	Hollywood; "Post"	Ted Malone: Book talk.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks.	The Limerick Market.
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Winter Serenade	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks.	The Limerick Market.
4:00	News Service	Newscast	'Backstage Wife': sketch	News; Affairs of Tom,	Les Brown's Orchestra.
4:15	Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music	Stella Dallas: sketch.	Dick & Harry: variety	Bunny Berigan's Orch.
4:30	Victory Council	Club Matinee: variety.	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	show with Bob Tren-	Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
4:45	Del Castillo, organ.	Club Matinee; News	'Young Widder Brown"	dler's Orchestra	Will Bradley's Orchestra
5:00	"Follies"; Date Book	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries".	Sports Matinee	Lou Breese's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book; Follies.	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	Ben Bernie's Show.	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Terry and the Pirates."	News; Sports Reporter.	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15	Song Shop, Bill Eliot	Terry O'Toole, songs.	Cowboy songs	Press Roundup; Sports.	Sports stories
6:30	Frazier Hunt, News	Terry O'Toole, songs.	Dinner Concert; songs.	News from Abroad.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Newscast	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Sammy Dale's Orchestra	News of the World	Popular Music	News Service; Tax talk
7:30	'Easy Aces'; comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Bob Burns: "Arkansas	Concert Album	Ziegfeld Follies Hits
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; drama	You and the War	Traveler"; music; guests	Sports Interviews	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	"An American in	Earl Godwin, news.	Frank Morgan; Fanny	"Singin Sam"; songs.	Helen Morgan, songs
8:15	Russia"; narration	Lum 'n' Abner	Brice; H. Stafford; or.	Charles Agnew's Orch.	Richard Sallinger, news.
8:30	Death Valley Days.	America's Town Meeting:	"Aldrich Family"; drama	"Weather—the Invisible	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:45	Death Valley; News	"Should There Be	"Aldrich Family"; drama	Ally"; drama; speaker	"What's Going On?"
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	Stricter Federal Regula-	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Liszt's
9:15	teur program	tion of Labor Unions?"	orch.; songs; guests.	News Service	"Todtentanz"
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	Louis Prima's Orchestra	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Treasure Hour of Song:	Classical Album: Liszt's
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	Orchestra; Talk	orch.; Roy Rogers.	soloists; orchestra	"Todtentanz"
10:00	"The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Abbott & Costello: com-	Raymond Clapper, news	News report; Defense
10:15	"The First Line"	Gracie Fields, songs	edy; orch.; soloist; guest	Treasury Star Parade	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Rep. Will Rogers, Jr.	'Wings to Victory': dr'ma	"Today's News in the	Paul Schubert, news	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
10:45	News; World War II	'Wings to Victory': dr'ma	Making"; Ambas. Davies	Musical Roundup	Lucky Millinder's Orch.
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Harry Durham's Orch.	News; Songs; Defense.	News Service	Glenn Miller's Orchestra
11:15	E B. Rideout; Mas-	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	What Can I Do?; drama	Eddy Howard's Orch.	Johnny Messner's Orch.
11:30	ter Works of Music	Fishermen's Program	Music of the New World:	South American Sere-	Day's End: music
11:45	Music; Dance orch.	Sportscast; News	Frank Black, conductor	nade: Bob Stanley's Or.	Day's End: News

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	"Uncle Elmer"	Newscast	Musical Clock; News	News Service	
7:30	Music; News	Religious program	Musical Clock	Songs; "Fiesta"; music	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	News report	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World.	Tune Up Time	Herb Lewis & Melodeers	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Shopping talk	Musical program	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	Music of Many Lands	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss Interviews	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News.	News; Morning Notes	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss Interviews	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue.	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"School of the Air	Breakfast Club	"Uncle Sam"; drama	All Hail to You!"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	of the Americas"	Breakfast Club	Imogene Wolcott: food	Organ; Vocalists	Studio speaker
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Gene and Glenn	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	"Valiant Lady"; sk.	Morning Market Basket	News; Military band	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Air Express Music	"The O'Neills"; drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Honeymoon Hill"	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate"; drama	"Cheer Up Gang"	"Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	"A Woman of America"	"Cheer Up Gang"	Mason
11:00	Musical program	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life"; sketch	New England Cupboard.	"Kick-Congo"
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Carl Zomar's Scrapbook	Organ recital; tenor
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Memory Lane; music	"Snow Village"; sketch	News; House Party	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Memory Lane: music	"David Harum"; sketch	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Civilian Defense; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks; music	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward M'Hugh, hymns	"Aunt Jenny"; sketch	Drake Un Concert Band	Italian Melodies
1:30	"Vic and Sade"; sk.	Ted Malone; Songs	"Big Sister"; sketch	News; Fashion talk	Curtain Time, featuring
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Jean Harper
2:00	Serial drama	Red Cross Interview	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Yankee Kitchen	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light"; drama	Philadelphia Orchestra:	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	'Pepper Young'; sk.	Studio Concert	Betty Crocker, talk	Eugene Ormandy, Efrem	News Service
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	University Extension Tlk	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Zimbalist, conductors.	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Philadelphia Orchestra;	Popular songs
3:30	Hollywood; 'Post'	Ted Malone; Book Ends	"Pepper Young's Family"	Eugene Ormandy, Efrem	Limerick Market
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Winter Serenade: Music	"Right to Happiness"	Zimbalist, conductors.	Limerick Market
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"	Philadelphia Orchestra	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
4:15	Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Affairs of Tom, Dick	Henry Busse's Orchestra
4:30	Neighborhood Call	Johnny Doughboy Report-	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	& Harry: variety show;	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra
4:45	Victory Education	ing from London; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Bob Trendler's Orch.	Bing Crosby, songs
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries".	Sports Matinee	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book; Follies.	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15	Today at Duncans'	Terry O'Toole, songs	The Answer Man	Press Roundup; Sports	Sportscast
6:30	Walt Cassell's Songs	Terry O'Toole, songs	Dinner Music; Songs	News from Abroad	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Newscast	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15	Our Secret Weapon'	Sammy Dale's Orchestra	News of the World	Song Parade; Orchestra.	News Service
7:30	'Easy Aces'; comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	Network program	Connie Mack; recorded.	Navy Yard Show
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; drama	western drama	Network program	John Barry, comment	Navy Yard Show
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"	Park Street Church
8:15	drama; guests	Dinah Shore, in person	Graham; F. Black's Or.	The Barries: Willard Trio	Services
8:30	"Adventures of the	"Meet Your Navy"; mu-	"Information Please!";	"The 'Cisco-Kid"; drama	Park Street Church
8:45	Thin Man"; News.	sical variety show	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	"The 'Cisco-Kid"; drama	Excursions in Science
9:00	"Playhouse"; drama	"Gangbusters"; sketch.	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heater, news.	Classical Album: Rim-
9:15	"Playhouse"; drama	"Gangbusters"; sketch.	Munn: Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	sky-Korsakoff: Schehe-
9:30	"That Brewster	Eddie Howard's Orch.	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing; quiz	razade
9:45	Boy"; serial	Orchestra; Talk	quiz show; guests	show; J. H. King, m. c.	Classical Album: Olym-
10:00	"Caravan"; Lanny	John Gunther, news	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Network Sports	pics-Philadelphia Fal-
10:15	Ross; Georgia	Gracie Fields, songs	Lou; music; guest	Network Sports	cons hockey game; News
10:30	Gibbs; H. Shriner.	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	World's Most Honored	Network Sports	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
10:45	News; World War II	Men, Machines, Victory.	Music; M Piastro, con.	Network Sports	Treasury Star Parade
11:00	News; Cecil Brown.	Harry Durham's Orch.	News; Songs; Defense.	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchest

'Extras' for Servicemen Push Fund Over 5 Million

Extra contributions in the names of men and women now serving with armed forces today flooded into the headquarters of the Greater Boston United War Fund $7,800,000 fund had now passed the $5,000,000 mark.

General Chairman Charles C. Cabot warned against overconfidence, however, stating that actually the Fund is running behind last year's rate, and that only seven days of campaigning remain.

The gifts in the names of those away from home on the fighting fronts came from individuals and business concerns in the 49 cities and towns in the Fund area. Parents, friends, relatives, employers, and co-workers all were eager to give something for those who are not here this year to give for themselves.

'Extra' in Name of Son

One of the first such gifts since the announcement by Chairman Cabot that special pledge cards are now available, was made by Lester Bruggemann, vice-chairman of the Metropolitan division in charge of the Old Colony area. He gave the extra contribution in the name of his son, Lester, Jr., now with the Marines in the Pacific.

A group gift was received from the staff of the South End House, a Community Fund settlement, which made a contribution in the name of 385 boys, all former members of the settlement, now serving with the armed forces. Included among the boys are 46 sets of brothers, and one boy who is a prisoner of the Japanese.

Letters bearing the red feather, traditional symbol of the United War Fund, and a red, white, and blue sticker containing the words "We Gave," have been sent to the 385 boys serving in this country and overseas.

The boy in the prison camp is George Maloof, machinst's mate in the Navy, who used to live on Shawmut Avenue, South End. He was taken prisoner by the Japanese after the battle of Guam, and is now in a "barbed wire" camp at Zentsuji, Japan. His family has had but one communication from him since he was captured and that was a terse note saying, "I am well."

"We hope that the red feathers and stickers reach those boys soon," Chairman Cabot said, "particularly the one going to George at Zentsuji, Japan. We like to think of that red feather stuck in George's tattered blouse, reminding him that we at home have not forgotten our boys away from home. We know he will take courage from the fact that we are working hard to put over a campaign which includes a fund for War Prisoners Aid—for young men just like George who are suffering untold hardships in prison camps."

For Brother in Coast Guard

Other group gifts were received in the names of former employees of the London Harness Company and Batten, Barton, Durstine, and Osborn, Inc., advertising agency. An individual pledge of an extra contribution came from Miss Susan Smith of Swampscott, in the name of her brother, Vance, a member of the United States Coast Guard.

New Individual subscriptions of $500 and over include:

$8,977—Anonymous.
2,500—Dean Foundation for Little Children, Inc. (total to date); Mr. and Mrs. Noel Morss.
2,000—The Dean Welfare Trust (total to date); Mrs. Gardiner H. Fiske.
1,800—Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Jackson.
1,750—Anonymous (3).
1,537—Mr. and Mrs. Roland Gray.
1,500—Prof. Julian L. Coolidge; Mr. and Mrs. Christian A. Herter; Mrs. John G. Meem.
1,250—Anonymous (4).
1,000—Mrs. Horatio Hathaway; Miss Anne L. Thorp.
800—Anonymous (2); Mrs. Frank B. McQuesten.
750—Mr. and Mrs. John R. Quarles.
700—Mr. and Mrs. William James.
635—Miss Edith Richards Bradley.
600—Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Stone; Alexander Whiteside.
500—Anonymous (3); Mrs. Julian L. Coolidge; John H. and Paul R. Corcoran, (additional); "In memory of Mrs. Paul Revere Frothingham"; Mrs. Frederick R. Grace; F. Russell Nourse; Bradley W. Palmer; Edward R. Peirce.

Company subscriptions of $500 and over include:

$8,587—Anonymous.
2,926—Greater Boston Community Fund employees.
2,250—Anonymous (3).
2,150—Newton Trust Company.
1,500—Anonymous (3).
1,252—Tileston & Hollingsworth Co., and employees.
1,113—Estabrook and Company employees.
1,029—Peabody Brown Rowley & Storey and employees.
1,000—Anonymous (7).
900—Brookline Trust Company; Union Market National Bank.
820—Anonymous; The Church Home Society for the care of children of the Protestant Episcopal Church employees.
736—Boston Council of Social Agencies & Boston Health League employees.
621—E. F. Mahady Company and employees.
600—Stone & Webster & Blodget, Inc.
575—Anonymous.
500—Roberts, Cushman & Woodberry.

Winter Colder Than '41-'42, 'Degree Days' Table Shows

This table from the Boston Weather Bureau discloses that this winter has been consistently colder than last, ever since November, and colder than normal in December and January.

For those who are not familiar with the meaning of the term "degree days," it is explained that this is an entirely arbitrary figure based on the theory that until outdoor temperatures fall to 65 degrees above zero, it is not absolutely necessary to turn on artificial heat within the house. If the average temperature for any given day is lower than 65, that day is said to have measured as many "degree days" as its average is less than 65. For example, if a day's temperature averages 30 degrees, there were 65 minus 30 (or 35) degree days.

Since the winter of 1915-16 the Boston Weather Bureau has kept records of its degree days and tabulated them, so that it is possible to see which were the coldest years—the winter season of 1917-18 had the heaviest total of degree days, although 1919-20 topped it for cold weather in a single month, January.

The apparent warmth of the winters of 1930-31 and 1931-32 is an illusion, the Weather Bureau explains. Those were the years when the thermometer was located atop the old Adams House, a comparatively sheltered spot.

Total Monthly and Seasonal Degree Days
Boston, Massachusetts

Year	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Aprl.	May	Jun.	Sea-sonal
1915-16	88	295	592	957	987	1142	1066	582	210	114	6033
1916-17	85	310	675	1007	1079	1096	862	631	443	72	6260
1917-18	165	407	766	1281	1361	1065	876	514	107	95	6632
1918-19	145	293	601	938	983	907	752	544	190	73	6426
1919-20	82	316	669	1126	1366	1085	795	600	325	102	6466
1920-21	54	173	700	910	1020	909	582	401	269	35	5053
1921-22	22	307	703	1040	1172	921	786	491	147	37	5626
1922-23	83	336	637	1057	1179	1165	965	519	252	50	6243
1923-24	75	301	611	760	1027	1112	852	533	272	69	5612
1924-25	130	328	611	1052	1171	754	682	463	242	21	5454
1925-26	117	484	644	973	1053	1042	954	601	283	95	6246
1926-27	109	372	626	1126	1066	905	272	510	307	67	5815
1927-28	71	254	466	899	991	1031	867	548	299	84	5510
1928-29	127	289	622	819	1118	932	731	540	185	44	5407
1929-30	107	365	617	1003	1030	866	829	524	222	14	5577
1930-31	28	379	598	983	1069	968	798	447	212	53	5535
1931-32	71	220	470	887	817	997	910	527	199	66	5166
1932-33	73	273	667	840	841	874	910	556	159	53	5246
1933-34	55	374	800	1184	1098	1332	928	512	172	58	6513
1934-35	52	476	582	1135	1296	1040	823	601	318	96	6419
1935-36	126	348	586	1176	1141	1224	718	598	183	41	6141
1936-37	122	338	769	932	854	891	954	595	210	35	5700
1937-38	128	387	631	1046	1150	964	802	496	291	51	5946
1938-39	114	295	564	959	1140	920	987	640	296	62	5986
1939-40	89	352	727	981	1302	1028	990	642	269	75	6455
1940-41	111	450	664	953	1228	998	981	409	199	61	6054
1941-42	89	299	511	923	1132	1058	749	463	164	61	5440
1942-43		288	646	1132	1226						
Normal	93	335	690	1008	1150	1014	911	539	241	62	6043

Leap year normals: February 1048. Annual 6077.

Coast Guard Auxiliary Vital to Home Front

Declaring the Coast Guard Auxiliary to be "the second line of defense" upon which may conceivably rest "full responsibility of the protection of our long coast line and many seaports" in case that regulars and reservists should be called overseas, Capt. Chester H. Jones, Chief Director of the Coast Guard Auxiliary is today officially inspecting the Boston units of that branch of service.

Originally formed as the Coast Guard Reserve in 1939, this non-military group of men and vessels became the Auxiliary in 1941, Captain Jones said, and its objectives still include co-operation with the Coast Guard in the performance of its duties. The parent service, the Coast Guard, has shown its mettle by heroic exploits from Melbourne to Murmansk, from Alaska to Algiers, from Greenland to Guadalcanal, and won high praise from Americans, English, and Allies.

One of the toughest assignments is just plain standing by, Captain Jones said. "Training, training and still more training while you stand by waiting for a flash emergency that may never occur is tough," he added. But if that emergency ever should arise, the welfare of the entire nation might depend on that training, and the persons standing by.

Captain Jones praised the work of the Auxiliary in the Boston district, recalling that it was the Auxiliary crew—one a Harvard student, one a carpenter, another a vice-president of a large company, and another a garageman—which discovered a fire recently under a coal wharf in South Boston, where some 100,000 tons of coal were stored.

"If that fire hadn't been discovered when it was by that crew, can you imagine the plight of Boston with the entire fuel reserves of a great electric light company ablaze in freezing weather?" he asked.

Captain Jones who is a native of Dorchester, and attended Tufts College for two years before entering the Coast Guard Academy as a cadet in 1905, praised other good work of the local Auxiliary and left it the "highest compliment in sea going warfare," the words "Well done, Auxiliary."

NOTHING NEW BUT
USABLE FOR YEARS
HARD to find new things? It's easy to find USED things, full of usefulness.

EASY TO FIND IN TELEPHONE DIRECTORY YELLOW PAGES

Naval District Soon to Greet Its New Chief

War Activities in New England

Arriving from sea duty in the Pacific area, Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald is expected to begin his new duties as Commandant of the First Naval District within a few days.

Admiral Theobald succeeds Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, who becomes Naval Aide to President Roosevelt, a post he had held a decade ago.

Admiral Brown had been Commandant here from July, 1942, until relieved at an unspecified recent date by Capt. John Sherman Barleson. The latter, who had been at work here on special detail, will remain Acting Commandant until Admiral Theobald takes over, according to United States Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Senate's Naval Affairs Committee, who announced the change yesterday in Washington.

Future Officers?

College students who as Army reservists are being called to duty will be encouraged to qualify for Officer Candidate School and at least for enlisted specialist schools, it was indicated in the Army order yesterday setting Feb. 12 for the first batches to report at Fort Devens.

While the original announcement on calling up the reserves had given an impression that the reservists would face an enlisted career only, yesterday's announcement pointed out that with the co-operation of the United States Office of Education and the American Council on Education, all college reservists will be given every chance to qualify for larger responsibility after the three-months of basic training given to all inductees.

Similar to a program in Britain and other nations which are picking all combat officers from the ranks, the rookie training is designed to give the Army a chance to weed out those found unfit for advancement. At the same time, field training will provide indispensable experience for those who after three months will be assigned to colleges or other schools for advanced training, to become officers or specialists.

Navy Commissions

"Many more needs for Navy officers than previously announced now exist, the Office of Naval Officer Procurement disclosed today. Listed were "aerologist," which the Navy regards as a more accurate name than meteorologist; and administrative officers for aeronautics and ordnance, personnel, procurement, and material.

An urgent need continues for civil engineers, construction superintendents, boss foremen, chaplains, doctors, and electrical, chemical, mechanical, and industrial engineers.

Applicants up to 50 years of age with some college and business experience are encouraged to report at the office, 150 Causeway Street.

Control Processes Subject of Talk For Camera Club

Various photographic control processes, by means of which modern camera artists often are able to improve upon nature as viewed through the finder, will be described by Howard Hammitt, of Hartford, Conn., at the next meeting of the Boston Camera Club, 351 Newbury Street, on Monday, Feb. 8, at 7:30 p. m.

Mr. Hammitt, whose high rating at salons all over the country is recognized by photographers everywhere, belongs to that group which believes that nature is more often wrong than right, and is willing to put the time and experimentation into learning how to master all phases of photographic manipulation.

A photographer of long experience, whose first camera was a "Photoret," about the size and shape of the first Waterbury watches, and made eight or ten tiny square pictures around the edge of a disk of film, Mr. Hammitt will touch on paper negatives, gum, bromoil, bromoil transfer, and mediabrome processes.

Visitors are welcome to learn more about Mr. Hammitt's various control processes.

Lane Warns Women

Maj. John J. Lane, director and co-ordinator of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps, has issued an order to all Corps members to "make no statement to the press or other public agency without clearing through the commanding officer."

The order followed in the wake of the legislative hearing held on Tuesday during which attempts were made to review the controversy regarding the resignation of Natalie Hays Hammond as Commandant of the Corps.

Youth Concert at Symphony Hall—Art Show

Schubert's Symphony In C Major Heard

Schubert's Symphony in C came up for study at the Youth Concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Wheeler Beckett, conductor, in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon; and there another classic got off the minds of the subscribers, or got into their possession, whichever way we chance to regard such a matter.

The big work took on performance only in part, however—Andante and Finale—making an item of reasonable length and at the same time plenty for an understanding of the composer's architectural characteristics and special traits of sonority.

Commonplace remark upon Schubert is that he shows no such powers of construction as Beethoven manifests, but that everything find balance, nevertheless, by reason of his unsurpassed gift for melody. The earlier we become clear on that point, and the sooner we both understand and accept the criticism, the better; for little results from our disputing well-formed opinion of the past on certain fundamentals. We shall go further if we exercise our faculties on new problems than if we labor to disprove settled answers to old ones.

As for that, we may find things wrong with Schubert, if we like, which our predecessors missed; for Schubert can stand it. His Symphony in C, being made of tough stuff, will endure all our mauling and will emerge as glorious as ever when we are through. Schubert, to say it again, wants the knack for development of themes which marks Beethoven; and by token of that he lacks ingenuity in working out a final section, or as the musical dictionaries name the thing, a coda. Indeed, orchestral music has to wait for Brahms to disclose how that requires to be done.

A department of expression which Mr. Beckett led his hearers into this time was program music, illustrated by the "Hebrides" Overture of Mendelssohn. He asked the large class what a passage for brass in the score might mean in the way of ocean description, and someone answered:

"Echo."

Doubtless that word, with a few adjectives to decorate it, would answer as well as any other. Folks who have lived by the sea know how, just after sunset, when the air carries sound, like a telegraph, to mile distances, one cove of the shore speaks to another and receives reply in tones and overtones like those of horns and trumpets.

At the end of the session was played something in three-quarter time and, then, to close all, something in duple rhythm—the beat of threes being of the Old World, and that of twos being of the New. Once Rudolph Ganz, the pianist and conductor, made public remark that the marches of John Philip Sousa were the reply of America to the waltzes of Johann Strauss; and here was realization of the idea in "Vienna Blood" and "Stars and Stripes Forever."

W. P. T.

(c) Walt Disney Productions

Detail From the New Cartoon Musical, 'Saludos Amigos'

Fanciful setting for Walt Disney's new South American film, opening at the Majestic, Saturday morning.

Contemporary Paintings At The Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

In the Provisional Acquisitions Gallery of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, a selection of paintings by contemporary Europeans is now being shown. The pictures come in part from a private collection, the remainder from the Museum.

In this special retreat, we have an opportunity to sit quietly, in modern design chairs, and contemplate some of the products of modern painting. There are but a dozen and a half pictures, some of which are signed by unpublicized artists. The painters are French, English, Russian, and Spanish. Each paints the world as he sees it in sharpened definition, abstracted symbol, dramatic address or meditative detachment.

From this handful of pictures we deduce that the modern painter is serious, courageous in experiment, unafraid of the grotesque, violent, or cryptic. His search for beauty has been long, broad and deep. He has found nothing too trivial to occupy his attention, or too colossal to overwhelm him. Modern painting is boundless in scope, irrepressible in spirit, uncompromising. It cannot be narrowed down to a definition or category.

The skillful painters, who know how to use pigment to advantage, have made pictures that rejoice the eye. The fresh hues are bright, transparent, succulent. The British painters have been especially appreciative of color, emancipated color put to service in realistic representation, lending itself to atmospheric qualification. In this exhibition are works by Duncan Grant and Walter Sickert. Henry Lamb and John Nash.

Frenchmen whose names are not familiar to us in Boston, but who notwithstanding rank high among their contemporaries are exhibited. Robert Lotiron employed shrewdly the abstract method of Cézanne, carrying it a step beyond the master. Henry de Waroquier carried on the process of "realizing" the inner design of a vista, evincing the basic constructional pattern. He has been able, while distilling the appropriate forms, to convey a mood. His control of materials, and capacity to bend them to his purpose is admirable. Leopold Survage leaps further, into the surrealistic cosmos, treating a few details in the landscape as so many s nic properties for the drama implicit in his composition. He is one of the few Surrealists, not side-tracked by subject, who maintain a worthy aesthetic standard.

"Christ Mocked" by Georges Rouault has the powerful expressiveness characteristic of that modern romantic, and "Lady on the Balcony" by Marie Laurencin is a pallid fantasy striking as sheer contrast with the elemental ruggedness of her fellow painters. The Georges Braque "Still-Life" is a splendid exemplar of modern composition that begins to retreat from the measures and shapes of visible tangible facts. Braque tampered with the natural shapes sufficiently to adjust them to pulsating sequences and nicely harmonized phrases of design.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"The Ziegfeld Follies," starring Milton Berle, Ilona Massey and Arthur Treacher. Staged by John Murray Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Colonial—"Springtime for Henry," starring Edward Everett Horton. 8:15. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Plymouth—"This Rock," by Walter Livingston Faust, starring Billie Burke. Presented by Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Peabody Playhouse—"The Pirates of Penzance," presented by the Elizabeth Peabody House Operetta Company. 8:15. (Performances Friday and Saturday evenings.)

Music

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8.
Tomorrow
Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.
Copley Plaza, Oval Room—Third in the series of piano talks by Boris Goldovsky on the current program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. 12:15.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Heart of the Golden West," Roy Rogers, Gabby Hayes. 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:45, 6:20, 8:55. "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien. 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:25, 10.
Esquire—"I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. 1:15, 4, 6:50, 9:35. "Sherlock Holmes and the Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone. 2:40, 5:30, 8:15.
Exeter — "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy. 1:50 5:05, 8:10. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin, Kathryn Grayson. 3:10, 6:25, 9:30.
Fenway: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. 12:45, 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison, James Wyatt, Kent Taylor. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.
Fine Arts—"Gone With the Wind," Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable. 1, 4:40, 8:20.
Keith Memorial—"Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol. 9:30 a. m., 12:23, 3:16, 6:09, 9:22. "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Maria Montiez, Sabu. 10:34 a. m., 1:27, 4:20, 7:13, 10:26. "Army Chaplain." 12:10, 3:08, 6:06, 9:04.
Kenmore—"Invitation to Happiness," Irene Dunne, Fred MacMurray. 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. "There Goes My Heart." 1, 4:30, 8.
Metropolitan—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Franchot Tone, Victor Moore. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:25. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Virginia Christine. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.
Modern—"Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. 10:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:50, 9:20. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 9:20 a. m., 12:50, 4:20, 7:55.
Orpheum—"In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. 10 a. m., 12:25, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10:05.
Paramount—"Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 7, 9:45. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison, James Wyatt, Kent Taylor. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30.
RKO-Boston—"Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers, Carole Bruce. 11:04 a. m., 2:12, 5:20, 7:54, 10:34. Stage Show: 12:28, 3:36, 6:44, 9:40.
Scollay—"Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:25. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.
South Station Theater—"Vaudeville Days," "Steel Head Fighters," "Paratroops," "Leon Errol Comedy," "Q-Men," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Continuous Sunday 1-11.
State—"In Which We Serve." Noel Coward. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:44, 7:20, 9:58.
Telepix—Mussolini in "Julius Caesar," "Daffy Duck and Bugs Bunny Cartoon," "Ray McKinley's Orchestra." "Hedda Hopper," sports and India. 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.
Trans-Lux—"Angels Over Broadway," Rita Hayworth, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "You Can't Beat the Law," Edward Norris, Joan Woodbury. 10:55 a. m., 1:25, 3:55, 6:25, 8:55.
Tremont—"Are Husbands Necessary," Ray Milland. 9:35 a. m., 1:11, 4:45, 8:20. "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth. 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:45.
Uptown—"Seven Days' Leave," Lucille Ball, Victor Mature. 1:20, 4:40, 8:10. "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. 2:50, 6:15, 9:40.
Washington Street Olympia — "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Rudy Vallee. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin. 1:45, 7:45. Allston: "Get Hep to Love," Robert Paige, Gloria Jean. "Timber," Leo Carrillo, Andy Devine. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Hi, Neighbor," Lulubelle, Jean Parker. "Timber," Leo Carrillo, Andy Devine. 2. Continuous from 6:45.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Thunderbirds," Preston Foster, Gene Tierney. "Tish," Marjorie Main. 1:45, 8.
Cleveland Circle: "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. 1:45, 8.
BROOKLINE VILLAGE—Brookline: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Counter Espionage," Warren William, Eric Blore. **Coolidge Corner**: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis.
CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, P. Henreid. "Mountain Rhythm," Weaver Brothers and Elviry. 1:45, 8.
University: "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10. "Nightmare," Brian Donlevy. 3:15, 6:30, 10.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Blondie for Victory," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. "Inside the Law," Wallace Ford. 2, 7. **Codman**: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald. "Tish," Marjorie Main, Lee Bowman. 1:45, 7:45. **Franklin**: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. "Tish," Marjorie Main, Lee Bowman. 1:45, 8. **Strand**: "Silver Queen," George Brent. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 1:45, 7:45.
EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglestone: "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene. "Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 1:45, 7:45.
EVERETT—Capitol: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy, Gene Kelly. 3:12, 8:12. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 7, 9:55. **Park**: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. "Stand by All Networks," John Beal, Florence Rice.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Thunderbirds," Gene Tierney, John Sutton. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 1:45, 8.
JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan, D. Reed. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 2:15, 8.
MALDEN—Granada: "The Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts, George Holmes. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.
Mystic: "Lady in Distress," Paul Lukas, Sally Gray. 2:25, 8:35. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 3:35, 7, 9:45. **Strand**: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. 3:25, 7, 9:45. "Get Hep to Love," Gloria Jean. 2:05, 8:30.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 1:45, 7:45.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 7:45. **Fellsway**: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Enemy Agent Meets Ellery Queen," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 1:30, 7:30.
MELROSE — Melrose: "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 1:30, 7:30.
NATICK—Colonial: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne, Harry James. "Madame Spy," Constance Bennett, J. Litel. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy, Gene Kelly. "The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Traitor Within," Don Barry, Jean Parker. "Laugh Your Blues Away," Jinx Falkenburg, Leslie Brooks. 2, 8. **Strand**: "Cairo," Robert Young, Jeanette MacDonald. "Tish," Marjorie Main, Zasu Pitts. 2, 8.
REVERE—Boulevard: "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "The Undying Monster," James Ellison. 2, 8. **Revere**: "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "The Undying Monster," James Ellison. 2, 8.
ROSLINDALE — Plaza: "Thunderbirds," Gene Tierney, John Sutton. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 2, 8:20.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Give Out Sisters," the Andrews Sisters. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan, Jean Rogers. 2, 8. **Capitol**: "Wings and the Woman," Ann Neagle. "Silver Queen," George Brent. Priscilla Lane. 2, 8. **Strand**: "Orchestra Wives," Glen Miller's Band. "Falcon's Brother," George Sanders.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Desperate Chance," William Gargan. "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter, Carolyn Lee. 2:09, 7:54. "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene, Carla Lehmann. 3:34, 9:19.
WALTHAM — Embassy: "Silver Queen," George Brent. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin. 2, 8.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "The Postman Didn't Ring," Brenda Joyce. "Sing Your Worries Away," Patsy Kelly. March of Time. 2, 8. **Coolidge**: "Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 7:45.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. "The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 2:15, 7:45 daily, except Sunday.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy, Gene Kelly. "The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 1:30, 7:45.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Highways by Night," J. Randolph, R. Carlson. "Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara.

On the Stage

A new musical show, "More Powers to You," is scheduled to open in Boston during the week of March 22, in preparation for an early April opening in New York. William Shilling will direct the production for Billy Wynn. Henry Myers is writing the book, and Donald Heywood the music.

"Pygmalion," Shaw's comedy, will be presented at the Copley Theater, Monday evening, Feb. 22, by Edward Gould as the first of a series of plays which he will offer at that theater. Sylvia Sidney will be the star of the first production. "Candida" and "Cyrano de Bergerac" are among the revivals which Mr. Gould is contemplating. Each play is scheduled to run for two weeks at a popular scale of prices.

Roland Young and "Ask My Friend Sandy," seen recently in Boston, are to make their bow to New York tonight at the Biltmore.

Mary Martin has been signed by Vinton Freedley to star in his musical show, "Dancing in the Streets," written by Howard Dietz, Vernon Duke, John Cecil Holm, and Matt Taylor.

Helen Hayes and "Harriet," now in Philadelphia, will spend a fortnight in Washington before making their Manhattan debut on March 3.

Collins Program

Robert Hall Collins, baritone soloist of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will give a recital Saturday at 2:45 at the Gardner Museum, with Grace B. Davis as accompanist. This is the first of a series of three recitals by Mr. Collins at the Museum on the first Saturdays of Ferbuary, March and April. The program:

"Caro Amor" ..... Handel-Endicott
"Gia il Sole dal Gange" ..... Scarlatti
"Separazione" ..... Sgambati
"Aufenthalt" ..... Schubert
"Wie bist du meine Königin" ..... Brahms
"Ein Traum" ..... Grieg
"O du mein holder Abendstern" ("Tannhäuser") ..... Wagner
"Morning Hymn" ..... Henschel
"Silent Noon" ..... Vaughn Williams
"Old Mother Hubbard" ..... Hely-Hutchinson

Ballet Russe Feb. 17

The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, now making its tenth transcontinental tour in the United States, will come to the Boston Opera House for a limited engagement on Feb. 17.

The four new works which have recently been added to this company's repertoire are by women. They are: "The Snow Maiden" and "Chopin Concerto," by Bronislava Nijinska; "Rodeo, or the Courting at Burnt Ranch," by Agnes de Mille, and an abstract composition to the Bruch G minor Violin Concerto, by Mia Slavenska, ballerina.

Disney Film for Majestic

"Saludos Amigos," Walt Disney's new Technicolor feature based on his recent trip to South America, is announced to open at the Majestic Theater Saturday morning. On the same program will be "Squadron Leader X," with Eric Portman and Ann Dvorak.

Films at Exeter

Beginning today and continuing through the rest of the week, the feature films at the Exeter will be "Seven Sweethearts," with Kathryn Grayson, Marsha Hunt, and Van Heflin, and "Nightmare," with Diana Barrymore and Brian Donlevy.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

OUR 15th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION SHOW
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JON HALL · MARIA MONTEZ · SABU
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KATHRYN GRAYSON VAN HEFLIN
SEVEN SWEETHEARTS
DIANA BARRYMORE—BRIAN DONLEVY
NIGHTMARE
SUN.—PALM BEACH STORY

UPTOWN HUNT. & MASS. AVES. AT SYMPHONY STA.
Claudette COLBERT Joel McCREA "THE PALM BEACH STORY"
Victor MATURE Lucille BALL "SEVEN-DAYS LEAVE"
FRI. "SPRINGTIME IN THE ROCKIES"

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NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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U. S.-Japanese Spar for Sea Position

Continued from Page 1

Pacific, made their first night bombing attack on American surface vessels in the Guadalcanal area after dusk Jan. 29, but the results were not disclosed.

Officers of the Fleet recalled that Japanese planes dropped flares during the night battle off Savo Island Aug. 9, when three United States cruisers were sunk, and it was believed the night assault last week might indicate a resumption of Japanese aerial activity which had been strangely absent in the Solomons recently.

The dispatches said the enemy airmen dropped mysteriously out of the night sky while a unit of Southwest Pacific Fleet was cruising near Guadalcanal.

The night bombing took place Jan. 29, the date on which the Tokyo Radio said Japanese planes had started attacks on United States battleships and cruisers, which resulted in the sinking of two battleships and three cruisers off Rennel Island.

A naval spokesman said that the actions, scattered throughout the area, could not be called a pitched battle but could be described as sparring for positions.

The actions were reported in a Navy Department communiqué, which said that air and surface engagements between United States and enemy forces in the Guadalcanal area of the Solomon Islands were continuing. The military situation does not permit publication of further details at this time, it said.

The communiqué also said that United States ground forces on Guadalcanal continued their advance to the west and crossed the Bonegi River, one half mile east of Tassafaronga. Stiff enemy resistance was encountered and 60 Japanese were killed.

New Britain:

Americans Bomb Island and Ship

Braving unfavorable weather to support the Allies in the growing battle of the Solomons, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's bombers raided New Britain Island, one plane attacking a Japanese warship, the High Command announced.

A big United Nations bomber, after driving off an enemy fighter, loosed bombs on the warship at Wide Bay, to the south of Rabaul, but did not observe the results.

Rabaul, a vital Japanese base for the battle of the Solomons, was raided for the fifth consecutive night despite heavy clouds which hampered a check of the damage done. Lauknai and Rapopo airdromes were the targets.

At Buin, on Bougainville Island in the Solomons, fires were started on another airdrome which could be used in aerial thrusts on Guadalcanal to the southeast.

New Britain also suffered damage at other points, Gasmata being twice the target of heavy bombers which started a dense fire at the airdrome. Other heavy bombers struck at Cape Gloucester.

Meanwhile, on the ground, it was announced that patrols have killed 88 Japanese at Wau, below Salamaua, New Guinea.

The patrol clash occurred Feb. 3. The United Nations pushed through heavy undergrowth in the mountains to pull the surprise raid. Patrol activities continued over a wide area as Allied troops maintained their contact with an enemy force estimated to approximate 900.

Eisenhower Warns Against Sloppiness

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 4

Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in a memorandum to his staff saying that "We are fighting a tough war and everything we do must be directed toward winning that war," Feb. 3 warned he would not tolerate irresponsible talk against the Allies, excessive drinking, sloppy dress and disorderly barracks.

The General said the appearance and carriage of the troops was a problem more for the American Army than the British "since it is a matter that I consider more a national than an Allied thing."

"All officers must be made to understand that in unwarranted criticism of any ally we are simply playing into the hands of the Axis," the General declared.

"In the case of an American officer, he will be subject to the direst punishment I can possibly inflict administratively," the commander-in-chief warned.

Russia:

Moscow Rail Line To Crimea Cut

The Russian Army, stepping up its pace all along the front, has cut the Moscow-to-Crimea railroad north of Kursk, captured the strategic Ukrainian city of Kupyansk, narrowed the circle about Rostov, and offered the threat of a Black Sea "Dunkirk" over Axis armies being pushed into a thin escape corridor around Novorossisk, Soviet authorities announced.

Two communiqués, recorded in London by the Soviet radio monitor, detailed how the Russians had reached Zolothukhino, 22 miles north of Kursk on the railway to Orel, thus reaching a point on the line where the Germans launched the 1942 spring offensive.

The advance represented a 110-mile gain in the winter offensive from the Soviet starting point northwest of Voronezh.

The Germans' 1942 battlefront also was cut in the Ukraine with the capture of Krasny Liman, a railroad junction about 85 miles southwest of Kharkov and 75 miles northwest of Voroshilovgrad on the railroad that connects the two large cities.

A mid-day communiqué, also recorded here by the Soviet radio monitor, said that six strongly-fortified towns were captured in the continuing offensive about Krasny Liman, with about 300 Germans killed in the fight for one of the places, while two cities—not identified—were occupied by units west of Voronezh.

South of Rostov, where the capture of Kushchevka was proclaimed, the Germans were said to be sending tanks and motorized infantry into battle in an attempt to halt the advance north along the railroad to Rostov. Kushchevka is 43 miles southeast of Rostov.

The Russians said a battalion of Germans was routed and 10 tanks destroyed in that area, and that in another sector of the same front they had killed 100 German automatic riflemen who tried to cut through the Soviet position.

Russians Take Kagalnitskaya

The Russians also have announced that they occupied Kagalnitskaya, 30 miles southeast of Rostov on the railroad from Salsk. Kagalnitskaya is on the Kagalnik River, the last natural barrier for the defenders of Rostov to use.

Thus narrowed the trap on Rostov, with other columns perched 56 miles east and 70 miles north of the city. There were indications that Soviet artillery now was in position to begin shelling it.

The remainder of the Caucasus armies of the Axis was being further compressed against the Black Sea coast, with the fall of Krasnodar apparently imminent and the escape alley north from Novorossisk menaced by the Russian Black Sea Fleet and the Red Navy's air force.

There were reports that Russian warships and planes already were attacking German transports between the Taman Peninsula and the Crimea.

The Berlin Radio told of two bridgeheads established by the Nazis, one opposite the Kerch Strait and the other near the mouths of the Don below Rostov.

The capture of Kushchevka, a rail hub, and of Leningradskaya, a town on the railway running from Tikhoretsk to Yeisk on the Sea of Azov, drove wedges that threatened to split the Axis Army, estimated to number upward of a quarter million.

The Russians told also of advances against the 25,000 Axis troops encircled between Voronezh and Gorshechnoe.

The seizure of Kupyansk, 63 miles southeast of Kharkov, was still another blow at the Germans' north-south rail communications and pushed the left flank of the Russian Army there closer to the ancient Ukrainian Capital which has been a strong point of the German line.

Other Russian armies are within 30 miles east of Kharkov, at Valuiki and Urazova.

The wedge driven to Zolothukhino and Vozi, north of Kursk, also threatens Orel, another German strong point to the north.

The Russians have said little recently about the action on the Central Front west of Moscow but a great weight of the Red Army hangs perilously above Orel and the cracking of the Orel-Kursk sector would open another pathway toward Vyazma, Rzhev and Smolensk.

Nazi Prisoners Trek Over Volga

Pravda, Communist Party newspaper, reported that the tattered German Army of Stalingrad finally was crossin gthe Volga—plodding east across the ice in seemingly endless captive columns, headed for prison camps far behind the battle lines.

It said that Rumanian generals and some of the captured German commanders showed resentment toward Field Marshal Friedrich Paulus, who, they said, concealed from them the Russian ultimatum last month to surrender or be wiped out.

It said that when General Bratescu, commander of the First Rumanian Cavalry Division, surrendered afoot he was asked:

"Where are all your horses, General?"

"They have been eaten by Field Marshal Paulus' soldiers," the Rumanian was said to have replied.

Pravda said the captives lacked warm coats and had bound their feet in papers and rags to keep out the cold.

Field Marshal Paulus, it said, surrendered only when the Red Army surrounded his headquarters in the cellar of a large building in the center of the city, after tanks and tommygunners had fought their way in around the building during the night.

Tunisia:

British Take Hill Near Bou Arada

British forces captured a hill eight miles southeast of Bou Arada in the Tunisian fighting Feb. 3, a United Nations Communiqué said.

The bulletin defined this gain on the second west of Pont du Fahs, midway between the Allied bases at Medjez-el-Bab and Robaa, as "a limited success." The height is listed on sector maps as Hill No. 648.

Americans listed an Italian general among the prisoners captured in the battle of Sened and British troops were credited with seizure of a strategic mountain six miles south of Bou Arada in another phase of the fight for Tunisia.

In widespread air attacks the Allies, for one of the few times since the campaign started, lost more planes than they shot down, the count being eight to six in favor of the Axis.

On Feb. 2 the count stood at 13 to 12 in favor of the German and Italian fliers.

United States forces 120 miles to the south were reported digging in at Sened, newly captured point on the Gafsa-Mahares rail line which leads to General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's escape paths along the Gulf of Gabes.

Although most prisoners captured in the fighting for Sened were German, field dispatches said that one was an Italian brigadier general. He was not identified by name and it was not learned how he came to be at that position.

The 12th United States Army Air Force battered enemy troops, continued raids on the Gabes airdrome and, in a sweep across the Mediterranean, attacked a 350-foot cargo vessel. The observers reported bombs exploded near the ship, but no direct hits were claimed.

Russian Drive Nets Captives and Territory

Associated Press Radiophoto

Marshal in Toils

Soviet Army Marshal Nikolai N. Voronoff (second from left) questions a man identified as German Field Marshal Friedrich Paulus (right) at the Red Army's Don headquarters. At left is Col. Gen. Konstantin Rokossovsky, commander of the Don front. Major Dyatlenko, interpreter, sits between Marshal Voronoff and Marshal Paulus.

By a Staff Artist

Russian Advance Moves West

White arrows indicate main points of Russian advance. Shaded section shows territory regained by the Red Army, which at two points already has come to the line from which the Germans launched their 1942 offensive.

Mediterranean:

British Subs Sink 10 Vessels

Nine Axis supply ships and one antisubmarine vessel have been sunk by British submarines in the Mediterranean in the past few days, the British Admiralty announced.

In addition, a northbound transport and another large vessel were attacked and their destruction is considered probable, the announcement said. Still another small vessel was reported damaged.

The antisubmarine vessel and five of the supply ships were sunk by gunfire off the Eastern Tunisian Coast, the Admiralty said, while another was driven ashore a total loss.

Two small supply ships were reported sunk by torpedoes off the Tunisian coast.

"During these operations ineffectual fire was experienced from what at the time was thought to be enemy shore batteries," the communiqué said. "It is presumed it was this to which the enemy referred in a recent radiocast when they claimed that gunfire from armored patrol cars had destroyed a British submarine."

The attacks on shipping off the Tunisian Coast also were said to have resulted in severe damage to a large tug, which was beached and abandoned.

The large northbound transport listed as probably sunk was attacked off Djerba, just west of the Tunisian-Tripolitanian border, while traveling in convoy, the communiqué reported.

The other large vessel listed as probably sunk was hit twice by torpedoes while passing through the Straits of Messina between Sicily and Italy in tow of two tugs, the bulletin added.

"The results of this attack could not be completely observed as enemy escort vessels made a heavy but ineffective counterattack on the submarine," the Admiralty declared.

Sicily:

Americans Bomb Two Harbors

Four-motored Liberators of the United States Army's Ninth Air Force attacked shipping and the harbors of Palermo and Messina, Sicily, by daylight, an American communiqué announced.

[An Italian communiqué said the American bombers attacked in waves and were hindered by intense antiaircraft fire and fighter intervention.]

The communiqué said that dry-dock and workshop areas were heavily battered at Messina and that explosives fell in the vicinity of oil storage tanks, the rail ferry terminal and the port power station.

Large clouds of black smoke were reported to have risen from the oil storage zone, indicating a direct hit. A large motor vessel was attacked by one aircraft and rocked by near misses.

China:

Tamenglung Area Attacks Weaker

A Chinese High Command communiqué reported that fighting in the Tamenglung sector of the Yunnan-Burma border "still was in progress up to Jan. 30, but as a result of severe losses inflicted by the defenders, there was a noticeable reduction in the impetus of enemy attacks."

Several thousand enemy troops drawn from the Shantung, Kiangsu and Honan border regions attacked the Chinese positions northward of Fenchsien.

These were engaged by the Chinese, who also sent units to strike at the enemy's rear.

This fighting continued until noon Jan. 24, when the invaders were beaten back with losses.

A Chinese unit ferrying across the river the night of Jan. 21 raided the enemy positions in the vicinity of three towns southeast of Nanchang, Japanese-occupied Capital of Kiangsi, and succeeded in inflicting many casualties and destroying a number of defense works. The unit returned to its base the next morning.

15 U. S. Army Fliers Rescued After Six Nights on Two Rafts

ADVANCE SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, Feb. 4 (AP)—The rescue of Brig. Gen. N. F. Twining, Col. Glen C. Jamison and 13 others after six nights and five days adrift on two small life rafts in the Coral Sea was disclosed yesterday by the 13th Air Force.

General Twining and the party were on a combat mission in a heavy bomber when forced down at 10:29 p. m., Jan. 26. They were unable to land because of severe weather and flew four and a half hours until they were out of gasoline. The plane sank in 32 seconds.

All 15 crowded into two six-man rubber life rafts, which were lashed together. They were able to take from the plane only one and a half canteens of water, one chocolate bar and a small can of sardines. They caught a little rain water and shot two albatross, which helped their water and food situation.

Lieut. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, commanding general of the Army air and ground forces in the South Pacific, led the aerial search from Jan. 28 to 30. On Jan. 31 a B-17 [Flying Fortress] piloted by Lieutenant Bailey sighted flares from the party of Twining.

Because of poor visibility he lost contact but his data helped Captain Wilkinson locate the rafts from a B-17 at 8 a. m., the next day. An hour and a half later two Navy PBYs rescued the group.

The survivors experienced such a heavy storm that they thought they would never be rescued. The men were so crowded on the rafts and became so cramped that they occasionally slid off the sides into the ocean to cool off and stretch their legs.

They were followed often by sharks, but only one attacked and that was beaten off with a paddle.

"It was the greatest sight of my life when the B-17 dipped its wing, showing that it had sighted us," said General Twining.

U. S.-Britain Join in U-Boat War

Continued from Page 1

day, "it was a tradition among sailors to rescue others from drowning, when possible, whatever their nationality. In the last war the Germans broke this tradition, and by their actions in this war they are exiled from the fraternity of the sea. Admiral Doenitz has done his best to eliminate what humane tendencies still remain in the German U-boat service."

The appointment further indicates that the main effort of the German Navy will now be concentrated on its submarine fleet. From the German point of view, such a policy is sound, for the U-boat is Hitler's strongest weapon against the Allied war effort, it is agreed.

Allied counter-measures against the submarine menace may be divided into three main categories:

Three Phases of Operation

Operations of surface craft and airplanes against the U-boat.

Operations by aircraft and raiding parties against bases and factories where submarines are rebuilt and assembled.

Production of new merchant ships.

"It is essential for the Allied nations to continue to increase their shipping tonnage so as to have sufficient transport available to carry armies and supplies for offensive action," a British authority declared. "Unless the Allies are in a position to do this, they cannot bring the war to a successful conclusion against either the European Axis Powers, or the Japanese.

"Hitler's Europe is likely soon to be threatened with attack by England and America at any point from the North Cape along the Atlantic Seaboard and the Mediterranean Coast, but without sufficient shipping it would be impossible to bring the armies to the chosen point, or points, wherever they may be.

"The only portion of Hitler's front which can be attacked without the use of shipping is in Russia. The Russians seem well able to take care of their side of Hitler's domain, but shipping is essential to get supplies to Russia.

"It has recently been reported that the Germans are using supply submarines to enable U-boats to stay longer at sea. This means the strain and discomfort for their crews is increased."

Anti-Inflation Controls Under Heavy Pressure

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—Various signs point to an approaching crisis in the administration's shaky anti-inflation controls.

Congress is once more hesitating to put into effect huge new taxes declared necessary by the Treasury to eliminate the "inflationary lag."

Economists declare that the cushioning effect of prewar private debts is about worn out; that John Smith has paid off that last installment on his 1939 car and is looking about now for something else to buy.

The Farm Bloc drive in Congress to get higher prices for foodstuffs is already in the open, with an estimated 20 per cent increase in food costs if demands are successful.

Cost Indexes Rising

Cost of living indexes are going slower on articles on which there steadily up, though very much are OPA controls. The latest Bureau of Labor Statistics report shows cost of living has advanced 22.1 per cent since the outbreak of the war in Europe (August, 1939), while retail food costs alone have advanced 33 per cent for city wage workers above the 1935-39 average.

The same cost of living announcement, made by Secretary of Labor Peerkins Dec. 15, revealed that the "general wholesale price index" had risen 34 per cent above the August, 1939, figure.

The stock market reflects the inflationary feeling. When news came of two-fisted Leon Henderson's forthcoming departure from OPA, one of his assistants declared:

"I don't know what others will do, but I shall buy common stocks."

Common stocks, reflecting inflationary prospects plus favorable war news, have advanced almost continuously since Mr. Henderson left.

Now, on top of all this, comes labor's demand for more wages. The gathering pressure was first shown dramatically in Washington when poorly-clad representatives of the anthracite "wildcat" strike told the War Labor Board how cost of living is affecting their men.

Today the same War Labor Board is confronted by wage increase demands from all sides. Impartial statistics seem to show that in the tragic race between living costs and wages, living costs have got the lead.

Furthermore, if workers now get their wage demands and other inflationary controls hold no better than they have so far the vicious spiral of inflation will have achieved one complete revolution, and the velocity of its movement may increase.

Union Leaders Speak

William Green and Philip Murray, heads of the rival A. F. of L. and C. I. O. respectively, told Mr. Roosevelt yesterday that the "cost of living is getting out of bounds."

More billigerently, John L. Lewis of the powerful United Mine Workers, has announced a $2 a day wage demand for 450,000 miners whose contract expires April 1 with probably higher demands for 90,000 anthracite miners.

Formidable Mr. Lewis accompanied his demands with a characteristic blast at the War Labor Board whose 15 per cent wage ceiling under the "Little Steel" formula he declared outdated. Mr. Lewis declared "moderate inflation is already here," an assertion with which many officials are apt to agree though they disapprove of other parts of the Lewis statement.

The coal miners are not the only workers seeking wage increases. So are the auto workers and the garment workers, while the Railway Mediation Board has strong demands from the railway brotherhoods. It is not merely workers who are making these requests.

Extraordinary Reading

Since increasing living costs put pressure on low-paid workers to go into higher paid war jobs, employers all over the country are asking the WLB for permission to raise wages. Some of these appeals, pleading and beseeching the Board for the right to pay workers more money, make extraordinary reading in the WLB files. Chairman William H. Davis told a Boston audience last Thursday:

"Seventy-five per cent of the requests for increases since Oct. 3 have come from employers themselves. The world is a little topsy-turvy these days."

The new demands for labor, based in turn on rising living costs, are exactly what have been forecast by economists and informed observors for the past year and a half unless the cost of living was checked. Now the demands have come. So far the government has been only partly successful in holding back prices.

All experience indicates that labor "bears the brunt of any spiraling of the cost of living," as Mr. Davis put it; but Trade Union leaders now declare that prices are getting so far ahead of their wages that an upward adjustment in the spiraling race is necessary.

The new situation is a sequel of what has already happened, and the latest development in turn threatens the President's anti-inflation program started Oct. 3 when James F. Byrnes came from the Supreme Court to the job of economic stabilizer.

15 P. C. Jump Justified

The WLB will decide its policy on the complicated "Little Steel" wage formula in pending cases, long before the coal miners' demands come to a deadlock, it was indicated today. The formula was evolved unanimously in July, 1942. The Board found that a relatively stable price and wage period had existed prior to January, 1941. At that point an upward race started which had sent cost of living up 15 per cent between that date and May, 1942, when the President announced his 7-point program to combat inflation. The Board likewise found that in about two thirds of all manufacturing, wages had already increased 15 per cent. The Board decided that, in the minority of cases, a 15 per cent wage increase might be justified, and has been granting such increases.

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Waacs Reach Africa; Situation Is in Hand

ALGIERS, Algeria. Delayed. (AP)—The big news here is that the Waacs are on the job, and that the American boys in khaki are glad to see the American girls in khaki.

To the fighting forces, this is just another day of war. But to this pioneer detachment of the American Women's Army Auxiliary Corps overseas, it is their first day on the job for which they came.

These Waacs, representing 39 states and the District of Columbia, came over for noncombatant jobs to release men for the Tunisian Front. They were here several days before Headquarters let out the news, but the doughboys were in on the secret. So were British sailors, French soldiers and Canadian aviators.

The girls were secluded in a suburb for a few days after their arrival.

The first day at the front was wash day for the Waacs, who were housed in a peaceful convent overlooking the Mediterranean.

They crossed the Atlantic in an Army transport and took a train from a Mediterranean port to Allied Headquarters. It had been a long journey and their clothes got very dirty.

The way in which they washed their clothes was quite primitive. Water was drawn from an ancient well by a blindfolded horse that walked around and around it. In an adjacent courtyard were large stone washtubs and the outdoor method of washing was that of Biblical days.

"It's surprising," said Auxiliary Doris Dennis of Detroit, "but it works. I got my clothes beautifully clean."

They hadn't been there one night before the word traveled to the American Army. The next day soldiers arrived in groups on foot. They came also by jeeps and trucks if they could stretch Army orders to take them by that route. They asked anyone they saw: "Can you tell me if there's a girl from my home town here?"

Two dances have been given for the girls by detachments of American soldiers quartered near their area. Sergeant Herb Jarvis, of Cumberland, Iowa, who wears the Purple Heart, said the event was "just like a homecoming, the happiest time I've had since coming overseas. I found a girl I knew, Arliene Aaswkergaard, of Comstock, Minn.

His two buddies, Sergeants Thomas Wallace and S. A. Willoughby, both of Cumberland, echoed his words.

There has been one fly in the ointment. The hard and fast rule from WAAC headquarters in Washington prohibits Army officers from dating WAAC privates and so the enlisted man gets the break. You should hear the growls from Army officers and see the broad grins on the privates' faces.

Whatever It May Be, Soldiers Coin a Word

By the Associated Press

Algiers

American soldiers like to coin new words, a national trait which has made our language probably the most slang-wealthy in the world. The best example seen at the Front is the word used to describe the veils worn by the wives of Moslem Arabs: "Gauzelens!"

Lenin Statue Damage Deplored

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP)—Home Secretary Herbert Morrison promised the House of Commons today an official investigation into the defacing of a bust of Lenin in London's Finsbury Square during the blackout Tuesday night.

T. O. M. Driberg, Independent member of the House, said the bust, unveiled by Russian Ambassador Ivan Maisky last April, had been placarded with Fascist slogans and described the incident as "a deplorable exhibition of hooliganism."

Hitler Work Order Perils Reich Trade

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 4 (AP)—Fifty million German men and women affected by last week's drastic total mobilization order hereafter must "goosestep" as does the Nazi soldier at Hitler's command, the Berlin correspondent of the Swedish newspaper Dagens Nyheter reported yesterday.

One immediate effect of Hitler's frantic order forcing every man 16 to 65 and every woman 17 to 45 to work in war industry will close thousands more of Germany's stores, shops, restaurants, bars and even offices, he quoted the "SS" weekly Das Schwarze Korps as saying.

What a paralyzing effect this will have on German life is clear in light of the recent statement by Dr. Walther Funk of the Wartime Ministerial Council that "many thousands" of factories already have been shut down, while economic experts estimate only 20 per cent of Germany's industrial capacity is now devoted to civilian needs, the correspondent continued.

"No one would protest," Das Schwarze Korps declared, if many shops dropped their window shutters implying they had nothing to sell anyway. It added that a great many Nazi administrative offices also would have to close—especially control bureaus such as those regulating prices, because most of the goods they expected to check will no longer be obtainable.

Thousands of business houses open only because they "want to outlive the war" will have to shut their doors, Das Schwarze Korps continued.

Lecturing Germans who after three years of war already had pulled their belts as tight as possible, the weekly said that "a more Spartan life will be necessary." The only reason for the existence of the home front is "to work for the war," it said, declaring that the only services necessary at home are in supplying foodstuffs, communications and administration for war production.

It especially criticized those persons trying to be stylish and neat. The weekly added that "today nothing is needed but working clothes. A patch is a sign of honor."

Many Stores Hit

By the Associated Press

One of Berlin's largest department stores and perhaps three fifths of all stores not of war-vital importance may be closed in the next few days under new measures to mobilize German labor, a Transocean dispatch broadcast by the Berlin radio and recorded by the Associated Press said Feb. 3.

The department store building as well as the personnel will be used for a war-important purpose, the broadcast said.

"It was furthermore reckoned that at least three fifths of all stores would come under the new arrangements, since all shops and other businesses employing less than five employees must report to authorities who will decide whether they are to be closed, and the owners are to report for other war-important duty."

It is not certain yet whether all these will be closed, it added, especially some shops handling food and vegetables.

U-Boat's Nemesis Covers New Trails

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 4 (AP)—The naval officer credited with driving Axis submarines out of the Atlantic-Gulf-Caribbean area was transferred yesterday, perhaps to a spot where the U-boat is still a definite menace.

The Navy announced that Rear Admiral James L. Kauffman, Commandant of the Seventh Naval District and commander of the Gulf Sea frontier, had been sent to a new post, the nature of which was not disclosed.

The present chief of staff, Capt. H. H. J. Benson, has assumed the post of acting commander of the Gulf Sea frontier and acting commandant of the Seventh Naval District.

Churchill Reaches Egypt

Associated Press Radiophoto

Ambassador and Son Greet Prime Minister

Prime Minister Winston Churchill (left) and Sir Miles Lampson (right), British Ambassador to Egypt, hold the hands of little Victor Lampson as the Ambassador and his son welcome the British Prime Minister to Cairo, which he visited after his important diplomatic errand to Turkey.

French Captains of Industry Switch From Axis to Allies

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

French industrialists and politicians, arriving in Portugal and North Africa, give evidence of an increasing effort on the part of certain influential French elements to switch their allegiance over from the Axis to the Allies.

Many of French industrial leaders, especially in heavy industry, in the electro technical and chemical trade, have been collaborationists so far, but they are understood to feel now that their deal with the Nazis has been entirely to their disadvantage. They are hoping that a timely change of sides will help them to escape retribution from the French people and to keep their grip on economic life in metropolitan France and in the French Empire.

Only a small, though influential, minority of French businessmen has so feared a social revolution as to actually want republican France to be defeated by Hitler. Yet those who, after military collapse, fell victim to Nazi blandishments and to their own greed for power and profits were far more numerous.

These elements were delighted when Vichy destroyed the French trade unions and handed over to them—the businessmen—direction of French economic affairs. They accepted leadership in the "Committees for Industrial Organization" in which medium and small enterprises were subjected to supervision by big trusts. Even Marshal Pétain was obliged to admit publicly that many committee-leaders abused their influence to obtain personal advantages.

German Offers Accepted

German offers of economic collaboration were gladly accepted by many industrialists. It is, however, fair to state the fulfillment of German orders was the only way to keep French plants going. German agencies of the War Economic Board controlled and distributed French raw materials. French industrialists had played an important rôle in the European industrial cartels before the war and their relations with German industrialists had been particularly friendly. Many French therefore, were not too reluctant to accept German participation in French business enterprise.

French business believed that collaboration with the Germans would not only extend to the French market, but that in the framework of a "New European Order" they would actually participate in German exploitation of Eastern and Southeastern Europe.

Yet these far-reaching hopes of Franco-German economic co-domination of the European continent were soon to be deceived. During the year 1941, the Nazis forced French industrialists and bankers to sell all their foreign investments to German institutions. Germany in this way purchased French interests in the mines of Bor (Yugoslavia), in the Skoda Works (Czechoslovakia), in the Polish Mines of Dombrova and Sosnivitch, and in the steel works of Huta-Bankova. The Nazis put pressure on the de Wendel trust (heavy industry) to hand over 25,000 shares of the Suez Canal Company.

If the Germans soon made it clear that they did not want French big business as associates in the exploitation of conquered Europe, they also acted as if they were aiming at eliminating French industrial leadership even in France. Not only was French industrial property in Alsace-Lorraine confiscated without indemnity, but in the mixed councils of French concerns, the German representatives did not behave as collaborators but as masters. Since Laval's return to power, Vichy under German pressure began to carry out a policy of "industrial concentration," closing down more than 10,000 French industrial plants. Although it was mostly the small and medium-sized industrialists, who were thus forced out of business, French big business resented shipment to Germany of many of its skilled workers and an important part of its modern mechanical equipment.

Disillusionment

Another disadvantage of Franco-German industrial collaboration was the extension of British and American bombing raids to conquered France. According to information published by The Statist of London, damage done through RAF bombing of the Paris Tank works of Renault was as high as 400 million francs, and that in Creuzot, damage to the Schneider Armament Works was almost similar. During the period May 7 to May 21, 1942, French dockyards suffered damage to the extent of 300 million frs. by air attacks.

Today, the Nazis are dealing more and more harshly with French industry. They probably have never intended to carry out the promises given to French industrialists. Hitler's blueprint for France foresaw the eventual de-industralization of the country. Yet if the Nazis always had their own interpretation of "Franco-German economic collaboration," today, they are actually unable to keep French industrial plants working.

If the Nazis withhold raw materials from French plants, they not always want them to quit business. They need scarce material for their own factories or they may be unable to overcome transportation difficulties. French industry, of course, lost much of its initial appeal for the Nazis since industrial installations were regularly attacked by Anglo-American bombers. But if, for instance, the Germans fail to deliver artificial fibre to the newly created French rayon trust, thus causing the closing down of many factories, modernized by German technicians, then disintegration of European transportation facilities tends to become the decisive factor.

Growing Dissatisfaction

Dissatisfaction with the working of Franco-German economic collaboration had long been widespread in French business circles, but Anglo-American occupation of North Africa sounded the alarm for many industrial leaders. They now believe that Hitler will lose and they are anxious not to be left out in the cold. Several French industrialists, moreover, are directly interested in North Africa to which, after the French defeat, they transferred part of their funds. During the two last years, new business companies, branch establishments of French metropolitan societies, were created and several new factories built in North Africa.

Yet Allied statesmen are well aware that dealing with France's leading business collaborationists is likely to jeopardize pro-Allied sympathies among the French, who already are critical of the continuation of Vichy administration in North Africa. Curbing the influence of the big trusts is not only an aim of French socialists and communist groups but even of those Frenchmen who want to preserve free enterprise in postwar France.

Giraud Makes First Radio Appeal

By the Associated Press

Gen. Henri Giraud, High Commissioner for French North and West Africa, made his first radio appeal to the people of France last night, asking them to be patient and have confidence in Allied victory, while his Government announced the release of nine persons, mostly Jews, who had been arrested following the Christmas Eve assassination of Admiral Jean Darlan.

"For the first time I am speaking to France, a prisoner," General Giraud radiocast from North Africa, "to those of Dunkirk, of Paris, of Lyon, and especially to those of Metz and Strasbourg. (Where Giraud had served.)

"To all I declare my confidence in victory, my absolute certainty of German defeat. Our soldiers in Tunisia show our enemy that they know how to fight, and want to fight.

"The African Army finds once more its flame and faith. Be able to help with all your patience, with all your skill and with all your confidence. To an early meeting in Metz, freed!"

Shakeup on Council?

There were informed reports that the Imperial Council once ruled by Admiral Darlan and now by General Giraud was due to result in a shakeup. Its members met throughout yesterday and will meet again today.

One report said Gen. Auguste Nogues, Moroccan Governor, was to be retired; others circulated that Marcel Peyrouton, former Vichy Ambassador to Argentina who succeeded Gen. Yves Chatel as Governor-General of Algeria, would replace Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret as second in command in North Africa.

General Giraud's broadcast to France was seen as a first step in a campaign to gather a following for his administration similiar to that Gen. Charles de Gaulle enjoys. However, a unity settlement between General Giraud and the Fighting French leader appeared to be no nearer a solution.

Among the persons released following a roundup of suspects in the assassination of Darlan were three prominent Jewish followers of General De Gaulle. They were Henri Aboulker, his son, José, and nephew, Dr. Aaphael Aboulker. Another was Dr. Fernand Moralli, a Jewish Republican.

Two other persons still are under house arrest and three are in jail. Those in custody include a high-placed Government official under Darlan who has abrothes high in the De Gaulle ranks, and a Roman Catholic clergyman.

Black Market Liquidates

Meanwhile, Spanish press dispatches from Paris reported that the whole French "black market" is engaged in frantic liquidation as the result of the idea spreading that the war is going to end soon.

With the end of the war, Parisians tell one another, ships from America and Africa will bring food, drygoods and other materials. As a result goods not seen on the markets for months are making their appearance and there is a corresponding drop in prices.

"Black market" prices were said to have been sliced in half in some instances as a result of the buying wave to turn francs into furniture or something solid and durable.

The Swiss telegraph agency reported from Vichy last night that capital punishment was being threatened in France in an attempt to stem "black market" activities, which have mushroomed steadily.

Measures against "black market" operations have been severe for some time. Stores and factories have been closed and violators have been ordered to keep on paying their personnel, in some instances for as long as three months.

The government has ruled, however, that these punishments are not severe enough and now has decreed penalties ranging from forced labor—for life, in some cases—up to the supreme penalty for those convicted of "black market" sales.

The sterner laws affect violation of the food laws especially.

French Guerrillas Increase Activities

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 4

Heightened guerrilla activity throughout France against German occupation forces and collaborationists was reported in underground newspapers received yesterday by the Fighting French.

Among incidents reported were the wrecking of Jacques Doriot's nationalist party's local headquarters in Nice and the derailing of a train carrying German soldiers outside Compiégne.

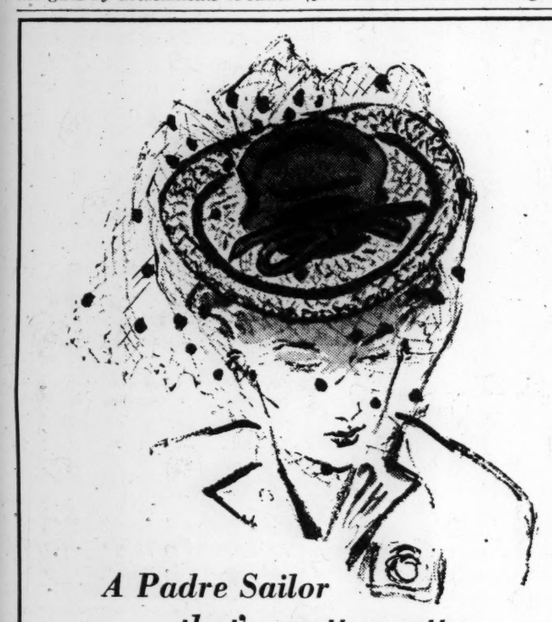
Making Sea Water Potable Found On Way to Solution

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—One of the greatest terrors of being shipwrecked—having water, water everywhere and not a drop to drink—is on the way to being overcome by naval research.

Dr. A. C. Ivy of Northwestern University, Director of Research at the Navy's new Medical Research Institute at Bethesda, Md., said Feb. 3 that studies there on the problem of making salt water fit to drink by persons cast adrift in the open sea had progressed to such a point that "I think it's hopeful—absolutely."

"I think we'll be able to do it—we're pretty sure of it," he continued, adding that he believed more research is being done on the problem at Bethesda than anywhere else in the world, and that human volunteers were aiding the studies by going without water for days at a time.

While he said he could not disclose details of the methods under study, Dr. Ivy said 10 different processes were being tested—either mechanical, chemical, electrical, or heat-employing.



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For Young People

Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies

A Thursday Page

Mounted Messenger

By Cornelia Meigs

Author of "Vanished Island," "Call of the Mountain," "Secret Oak," etc.

Chapter Ten

It was next morning, after they had cleared away the breakfast, and set the house in order, that they all sat down about the round table to hear of Tom's plan.

He reported that, gathering on the trail behind him, was a goodly company of drivers with their horses, bringing such farm wagons as were strong enough to be taken over that rough journey down the Cumberland Valley. General Braddock and his army still lay in camp at Winchester, waiting for means to transport his army further.

There might be some difficult going, Tom said, but there was no overwhelming hardship to be faced. At this time of the year travel through that region should be not only easy but delightful. Would not his mother and his Cousin Arabella, and the two girls, like to ride with the expedition? John Channing had promised to be of the company. There was no doubt that the women's help in cooking the food and attending to the meals along the way would greatly ease the journey for the men.

The girls waited politely for Susan Wetheral to speak, but it was Cousin Arabella who burst out first, "Of all things in the world, I should like to do it." Mistress Wetheral's decision was not quite so quick. "If Tom really thinks that we would not delay you—"

"There need be no talk of delay," John Channing said. "The travel will be very slow at the best. But we will see the real spring coming to meet us as we go."

Southern Springtime

It was, indeed, just as he had promised. The journey wound its leisurely way, following the curves of the long valley, southward toward Virginia, with the warm airs of spring blowing up along the river. The bare trees stood leafless on the hilltops, but in the low meadows the grass was showing thick and green, the first small flowers were blooming, making sheets of white or blue visible a long way off. Birds, in all the excitement of new arrival, balanced and sung on the trees at the edges of the woods, or passed overhead in north-pointed arrows of flight.

Nothing on wheels had ever passed that way before, and there were laborious miles, where the way had to be cut out of the woods, and logs and bushes cleared away, and trees hewn down that could not be skirted.

But many miles lay over the open low ground beside the stream, the horses' feet plodding softly in the new grass, and the wheels leaving a dark line of trail through that untouched wilderness. John Channing or Tom rode at the head of the procession, the women usually came last, their horses brisk and eager and often making impatient dashes out over the meadows and slopes as protest against the toiling pace of the wagons.

Shenandoah Valley

They came over the long slope of a hill at last and, to their astonishment that it should be there so soon, saw the open valley of the Shenandoah, the cleared fields and the little town of square houses that could be no other than Winchester. Beyond it, along the river, were the rows of tents that sheltered General Braddock's army. Prudence blinked her eyes, she had no idea that there would be so many redcoat soldiers. The lines of tents looked like the streets of a city.

John Channing had kinsfolk in the town, so that they were given lodging in a stout brick house, standing with its very nose touching the narrow street. It seemed strange to Prudence already, to put on the ruffled dress that she had brought with her, and see her mother and her cousin sitting with their hostess around the table, sharing the gossip of Winchester and Philadelphia.

The next morning, Tom, who had lodged in another house, came to fetch them. Prudence kept feeling prickles of excitement running through her as they set out for the camp. Under a great oak tree, close to the river, stood a tent with its sides lifted to let in the air, and within which they could see a table heaped with papers. A gentleman in scarlet uniform, with much gold lace upon it, was just getting up from his chair.

"You can complete the letters and take care of the rest of these affairs," he said to his aide who stood behind him. He walked away under the trees to where his horse was held by an orderly. This was General Braddock, heavy shouldered, gray haired, obstinately brave, a man to whom all in the colonies looked in reverence, for his reputation was very great.

Colonel Washington

The young man to whom he had given his orders still stood beside the table, and looked up as Tom brought the girls forward. This was he whose name Mr. Franklin had found it hard to remember at first, this was George Washington. He spoke to Tom, his voice was quiet and a little slow, with the soft Virginia slurring of the r's. Prudence had the quick impression that he was shy, even in spite of his uniform and his sword, he seemed not quite sure of himself in the presence of the two girls from Pennsylvania.

"You told me you were to bring two clerks, to copy these letters," he said to Tom.

"Yes," Tom answered. "They are here." Both the girls curtsied as they were presented to Colonel Washington. Prudence thought she had never seen Gertrude dip so low, or with such grave reverence. But he stood there looking politely doubtful.

"I have written letters for Mr. Franklin," she said to him. "And Prudence has helped in making copies, for she writes a clear hand Where all the men are busy, our help should really serve you. I promise you, we will be diligent." And, when he still hesitated a moment, she took up a pen and wrote a few rapid lines. "Do you see?" she said. "That letter from Mr. Franklin that you have in your hand is in this same writing."

That reassured him, he smiled and gravely bowed each one of them to a seat. All the rest of the morning was spent in busy copying. Once he saw how clearly and ably the girls could write, he brought them more and more things to copy, records, long sheets of orders, and a carefully written report, on heavy paper, which began, "To His Gracious Majestey, King George the Third." It was necessary to keep copies of all these papers, with a great dearth of hands to set them down. It fell to Gertrude's share to make records of those letters of General Braddock which he was sending back to Mr. Franklin, to be carried by the hand of Tom.

When those were finished, Colonel Washington brought out a new sheet of paper, a letter written in his own hand, with the long flourishes of the tails of the letters. He smiled when Gertrude had finished reading it through. "You are good at making it out," he said. "There are some who keep asking me what this word is or that."

And now he had one more to be copied, written not in his own hand, but in that of Gertrude, which he held in his hand for a moment, looking it over. "This is the letter from Mr. Franklin, I wish to have two more copies of it, that I may show them to friends of mine in the Virginia House of Burgesses. It has to do, as you know, with matters concerning the colony only, and not the army. I believe you know already how important this matter is which Mr. Franklin, and I also, have so deeply at heart. If I read aloud slowly, will you both write down?"

Blueprint of the Future

The girls nodded, they were ready. He began to read.

"Honored Sir:—After our short talk together, following the conference with General Braddock at Frederick, Maryland, I write to speak further of that plan which I then laid before you."

His voice went on, the soft spring wind ruffled the papers a little and made a cool, slow rustle in the green leaves overhead. To the accompaniment of those gentle sounds and with quiet sunshine touching the paper as she wrote, Prudence was hearing now the words which made fully clear that plan of Mr. Franklin's in which Gertrude and Tom and she had all borne their greater or smaller parts. It was Benjamin Franklin's idea that the thirteen colonies should be joined together, that men should be appointed in each colonial capital who would correspond with the others. Thus they would learn to know much of one another's affairs, could lay their problems side by side, could agree on decisions which would be for all, not only for one.

"We have need for such union at once, for protection against the French and the Indians, we will have need of it even more greatly when this struggle is settled and still larger affairs are before us."—"There is in Boston a young man, a Mr. John Adams, only just beginning his study of the law, but promising for our purpose, from all I hear of him.

"The first arrangement to be carried out between you and me is to establish a postal service between our port of Philadelphia and General Braddock's army. Instead of the long route by water to Hampton and by land, the way the army has marched, I am sending my messenger to strike through the wilderness of the back country. I can arrange to have the mail carried regularly as far as Carlisle, if your orderlies can bear dispatches thither from wherever the army happens to lie.

"I trust we may act together in other and greater matters."

He came to the end of the page, to "Your obedient, humble servant, B. Franklin," and folded the letter. Nobody spoke, they seemed to have been hearing great words spoken. Colonel Washington gathered the papers together at last. "I must not keep you longer," he said. "You have been of great aid to me as you have to Mr. Franklin." He got up when they did, bowed to them as deeply as he would to the Governor's wife, and stood bareheaded as they went away with Tom.

A Brave General

The next morning, they set out on the return journey, for John Channing was in haste to get back to his farm, and Tom must be prompt in carrying the letters to Philadelphia. Most of the men who came with them were to remain with the army, to go with their horses and wagons over the wilderness road. As they rode away, the little party could see across the camp to where the soldiers were at morning drill, and General Braddock riding down the lines with the tall flags carried before him. His aide, Colonel Washington, in the blue Virginia uniform, was riding beside him. The travelers went on their way, secure in their belief that the safety of the colonies was certain, since it rested on the shoulders of so great a man as the British commander.

History has told us that General Braddock, even then preparing to lead his army into the wilderness, was never to come back. The battle in the wild back country of Pennsylvania marked one of those sudden changes in the manner of carrying on wars, changes which often bring disaster to seasoned soldiers. Such events are to be remembered only for the courage with which the ordeal is met, and to the courage of General Braddock history has long borne witness.

Looking Ahead

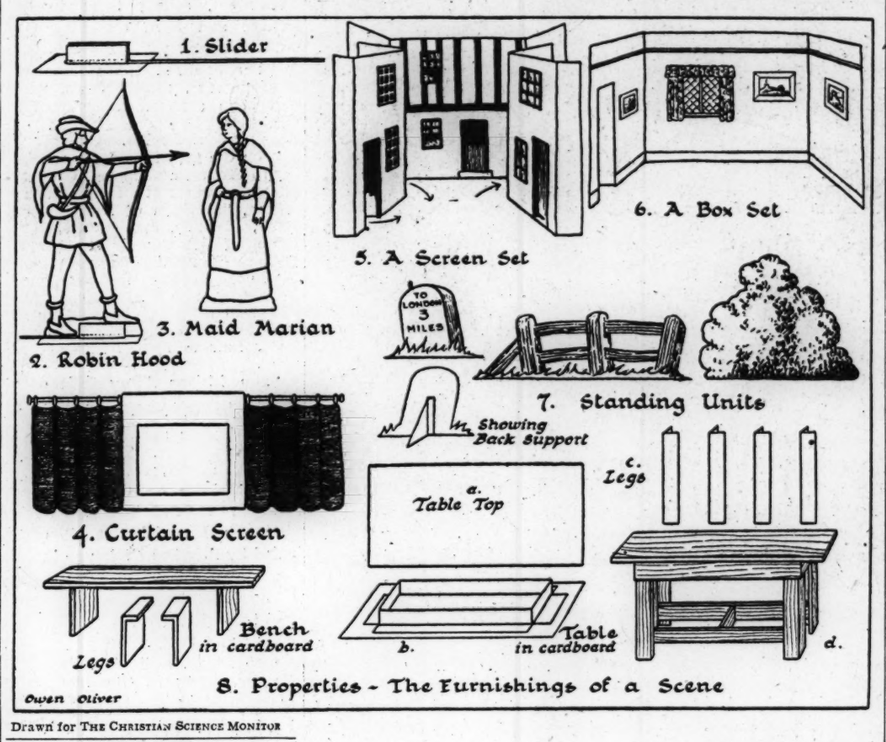
Nor could they know, these who were taking their way homeward, that in the end, the safety of all of them, of their colony, of all the colonies, the safety of all they loved and believed in, was to rest on the shoulders of that tall young man riding at the General's side. Colonel George Washington, of Virginia, was presently to be known everywhere as General Washington of the American army, for as he and Mr. Franklin and others were already foreseeing, great things were presently to come to pass in the American colonies.

Mr. John Bartram was not to see a British army march into Philadelphia, but only because he did not live long enough. For come they did, before the Revolutionary War was many years old. Yet there must have been sympathy for the cause of liberty in many hearts under those red coats, for the hand of war was not laid heavily upon the city and no heavy feet ever went trampling through John Bartram's garden. It lies today beside the Schuylkill river, with the trees and the plants and the shrubs still growing where he set them. And that plan of joining the colonies together, into which Franklin and Washington and Adams, and many another, threw their whole hearts, was to become a union so great, the power of men acting together was to prove so strong, that the strength of their belief in liberty was to reach all the kingdoms of the earth.

(The End)

The Story Starts Here

Tom Wetheral, one of Mr. Benjamin Franklin's postboys, had a plan to lay before his mother, his sister Prudence, and her friend Gertrude Penrose of Boston. Gertrude had journeyed down to Pennsylvania to stay with the Wetherals when New England was threatened by French ships based in Canadian ports. Mrs. Wetheral and the girls had travelled from their farm, near Philadelphia, through newly opened country, to Carlisle to stay with John Channing for the summer, helping him with the work of his inn. Tom, meanwhile, would be riding the mail route that Mr. Franklin had planned to serve General Braddock and his army, who were in camp at Winchester.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Characters, Scenery and 'Props'

Fun With Model Theaters—3

By Owen Oliver

The next step in making a model theater is building the sets, and making "props" and characters. The characters, which will be flat, will stand about 2½ inches in height and can be made of paper provided it is stiff and strong. Draw with bold lines; paint in bright colors, and cut out with scissors. Note the strip at the feet by which the figure is held upright in the slider (Fig. 1).

Sliders can be bought, but they are easily made. The writer makes his own with a piece of wire about 12 inches long, a thin piece of tin, and a piece of cardboard. A pair of tinman's shears is required to cut the tin. They can also be used to cut the wire. The tin is fastened round one end of the wire by folding it and pinching it tightly with a pair of square-nosed pliers, and is then mounted in glue on a piece of cardboard as shown in Fig. 1.

Moving the Characters

The characters, standing on the sliders, are moved on and off the stage by the person who speaks, or sings, the parts. The speaker stands at the back of the stage and is hidden from the audience by means of a screen of some kind. A small curtain hanging on each side of the stage from a rod resting on top of the fly-rail looks very professional and helps to create the right atmosphere of illusion. (Fig. 4.)

The speaker should try to keep immediately behind the character whose voice he is supposed to be, moving with the character from one part of the stage to another, and must, of course, try to stimulate the voice of the character portrayed by the figure.

So far we have been dealing with a "flat" set only, but there are other ways of setting up scenery. Two of the most common are illustrated here. Fig. 5 shows a scene made up of three screens. The screens are made of cardboard, scored and hinged at the folds with strips of linen, so that the leaves will stand the strain of repeated opening and closing.

A more realistic effect can be achieved by means of a screen set than by a flat set, and those with artistic talent will probably prefer to work on such a set. Doors and side streets provide entrances and exits for the characters. The doors are easily made to open by cutting through one side and the top, scoring the second side and strengthening this second side by gluing on a linen hinge from top to bottom.

A Box Set

Fig. 6 shows a "box" set, a very convenient arrangement for presenting domestic drama. Box scenery should commend itself to all boys and girls who enjoy furnishing rooms, and great fun may be got out of decorating the rooms and designing and making the furniture. History books will serve as guides for period settings, and the home furniture catalogues will give ideas for modern furniture. Here, again, doors provide entrances and exits.

Fig. 7 shows examples of standing pieces, or units, which are classified as scenery. A milestone would be required for a play about Dick Whittington, and stiles and bushes are often needed for outdoor drama. These small pieces of scenery are cut out of thin cardboard and are made to stand up as shown in the illustration.

Making "Props"

Properties, or "props" as they are generally called, are the furnishings of a scene, and include everything movable on the stage except the actors, the actors' clothes, and the scenery. Thus house furniture, garden seats, pumps, pillar-boxes, wells, logs, treasure chests, etc., are included in the term "props."

How to make a table and bench suitable for a domestic scene in Robin Hood is shown in Fig. 8. These articles should be made of cardboard as thick as can be worked, so that with the markings drawn on them they will look like wood. The construction of these models—cutting, scoring, bending, gluing—should be easily managed by reference to the diagrams.

It is possible to buy "cut-outs" of plays complete with scenery, characters, and words, in the form of booklets. These are sometimes colored, and merely require to be cut out and mounted. It is not the purpose of these articles to deal with "cut-outs," however, but to show how you can make your own pieces, which is much more fun.

Next Thursday, we shall describe how to make a model theater of wood.

(This is the third of twelve articles that are appearing on consecutive Thursdays.)

Our Mail Bag

Here are some interesting excerpts from a letter that came in to be forwarded through the Mail Bag. George W. S. (14), of Yorkshire, England, writing to Webster K., of Independence, Missouri, said:

"I am a fourth former in an English Grammar School. Perhaps you do not understand that. In England we go from the Grammar Schools to a University (like Oxford or Cambridge). The School is divided into six forms. Each year you go a form higher, until you reach the sixth. Then, providing you pass the examination, you go to the University.

"My hobbies are stamp collecting, wireless, reading books, mainly on travel and history. Although I cannot play any instrument I like listening to music a great deal. I do not quite understand what you mean by a 'scrapbook hobby.' I keep a day-to-day diary, into which I clip all the cuttings of interest which I see in magazines and newspapers. If this is what you mean by a scrapbook, I am interested too. Really my main hobbies are stamp-collecting and drawing. I get plenty of opportunity to sketch and paint, because we have got some really beautiful country where I live.

"All around are wide expanses of heather covered moorland which are a picture in summer when the heather is in bloom. Then you can see nothing but masses of pink heather for miles. Yorkshire is a county of contrasts, especially the West Riding, where lovely moorlands, smoky towns and farmland are very near together.

"The war has altered things a great deal for us in England. The marks of war penetrate even into the countryside where millions of acres of land have been ploughed up since the war began. But sometimes you can get right away from the war by going for a walk onto the moors, which are unfit for ploughing. But even then you remember you have to be home before blackout, which, in winter begins about 4:30-5 p. m.

"The blackout is one of the most infuriating things about the war for, after blackout time, you can't see a thing. Even the buses are rigidly biacked out and it is difficult to discern the destination to which they are going. Most of the big changes which the war has caused, we have now got used to, but sweet rationing still worries me a great deal. One of the strangest effects of the war is the amazing state of the roads, you can go for miles without seeing another car. This is because of petrol rationing which only allows cars on important business to use petrol.

"You will perhaps have seen the film 'Mrs. Miniver,' but if you haven't, it is well worth seeing. The bombing round us was nowhere near as bad as that portrayed in the film, but in some parts of England it was a lot worse."

To Start a Correspondence

It is our policy for girls to write to girls, and boys to boys.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the girl or boy as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

A New Serial Next Thursday

Our new serial is a thriller. Watch for it, starting next Thursday. "The Great PX Conspiracy," by Malcolm Taylor, opens in the year 1969, with its hero, Harold Vane, piloting an airplane in a dense fog, his gas running low, and not knowing whether land or sea lies beneath him. When he does bring down his plane, at last, he is made prisoner by a gang of conspirators, and from there to the last chapter, Vane and his friend, Heaton, are involved in hairbreadth escapes and mystery.

Perhaps you have read Mr. Taylor's other books, "Knights of the Air," "Wings Over Eldorado," etc.

"The Great PX Conspiracy" will be published in 10 installments.

Plan Your Victory Garden Now

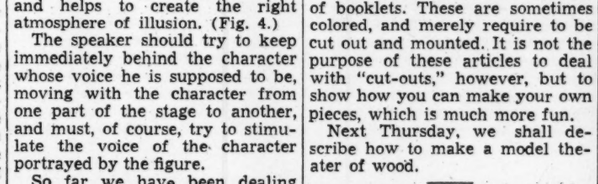
When you go out in the woods for a day, away from food supplies, you take a big lunch with you. When our men go across the water to fight in this war, they must take food with them. It takes a ton of food a year for every fighting man we send over there.

4H Club Members are spoken of as "soldiers of production and conservation." They are right on the front line at home helping to produce the extra tons of food we need. Many of them are planning to raise in 4H Victory Gardens, practically all of the fruits and vegetables their families need. They work shoulder to shoulder and hoe to hoe with Dad and Mother.

It takes soldiers at home as well as soldiers over there to win this war. Every boy and girl who is helping on America's farms is a soldier today. Food is ammunition. Food is going to be even more important than tanks and guns one of these days. We must plan and work and be ready. It takes more food than just enough. At home you have a reserve shelf of food. We must have a reserve pile of food in America. If we have a second front and take over people in war-torn countries, we must send over food to feed them.

American boys and girls can help the children in war countries by raising more food. Gardens begin in winter, because gardens must be planned. Why not have family garden planning parties? Get together pencils; paper, garden bulletins from your State University, and seed catalogs, and plan for a bigger garden in 1943. The Government says we cannot raise too much food next Spring.

Dorothy Emerson



Postmark Scrapbook

You have probably never thought of a college feature for your Postmark Scrapbook. But if you happen to be feeling very educational just now, you can add a college page to your other features.

Many scrapbook fans will be enthusiastic when they know that Idaho has a post office named Princeton. Be sure to send for that postmark right away. Idano seems to have the edge on the other states when it comes to colleges, for in that state we find Harvard as well.

Indeed the northwest country seems to be especially keen on education, for Montana has a post office called Stanford, and the state of Washington provides us with a post office named Yale.

Write to the postmasters for these postmarks. Be sure to enclose a return postcard and to thank the postmaster for his courtesy.

R. E. O. and J. R. C.

Welles Calls on United States Not to Repeat 1918 Mistakes

COLLEGE PARK, Md., Feb. 4 (AP)—Failure of the United States to accept its responsibilities a generation ago helped the rise of the aggressors, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles said today, and it is up to the new generation now fighting and working for victory to see that the same mistakes are not made again.

In an address for delivery at commencement exercises of the University of Maryland, Mr. Welles appealed to the graduating class to "realize what the United States means to the rest of the world, particularly to the peoples who today are living in the slavery imposed by Hitler."

He said he wondered if they appreciated fully the world prestige of the United States and "how great is the hope which has been kindled in the hearts and minds of men and women throughout the world because of the fact that your country is joined to the other members of the United Nations in this battle for freedom."

At the same time, Mr. Welles emphasized, it cannot be too often repeated that United States foreign policy should be based in the last analysis on self-interest.

"Our foreign policy must not be—and in the long run never will be—based upon emotional altruism nor sentimental aspiration," he said. "What we should all of us be asking ourselves day in and day out is, not only what policies this country should adopt after the war in order to make sure that our security and our best interests are safeguarded, but also what this country of ours could have done in the past in order to prevent, or at least to make less likely, the rise of the conditions which have permitted the outbreak of this great world struggle in which we are now engaged."

Has Clamor for Winning War Dulled Legion Postwar Aims?

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Observers both without and within the ranks of the American Legion are wondering, in view of a recent speech of National Commander Roane Waring, in Washington, whether the immediate and dramatic demands of the war effort itself have turned the organization's leadership away from the secondary but still pressing need for postwar planning on a world basis.

The position of such a large and influential group as the Legion on this question is regarded as of paramount importance, and a quiet, loosely-defined movement to clarify the issue is in the making here, the site of the Legion's national headquarters.

This development within the Legion, in fact, underlines a not uncommon conception of war issues, whereby one may have agreed wholeheartedly with every New Deal measure leading up to the United States' entry into the war, and yet fail to agree that this nation has a responsibility in world collaboration for the common good after the war.

Commander Waring in his Washington speech said, in part: "Just a little less folderol and trimmings, a little less concern about the world of the future, more concentration on the job of winning the war, and we will achieve our goal. . . . We of the American Legion are more interested in the pints of nitroglycerin that go into the bombs than in the quarts of milk for the rest of the world. Let's plan the future of Timbuktu and Patagonia after we have destroyed the military might of the Germans and the Japs."

No Inconsistency Seen

There is in that, it is agreed here, no point of inconsistency with firmly established Legion policy in support of the war effort itself, a policy which dates actually from 1938, and which thus classes the Legion, according to the pre-Pearl Harbor definition of the term, as anything but "isolationist."

That speech, however, did go considerably farther, critics here now contend, than the stated Legion policy on the sequence or relative importance of war objectives, would warrant.

For example, the National Executive Committee, the governing body of the Legion between conventions, adopted in 1941, this resolution, which stood through the 1942 convention here: "That whether we like it or not we are a part of the entire world; that as a nation we cannot escape repercussions from mighty social, economic, and political upheavals in any quarter of the world; that isolationism is dead; that now is the time to condition the public mind for full acceptance of this inexorable fact; that however complete the military victory may be, we cannot win the peace, we cannot provide assurance to our people against periodic repetition of our involvement in world catastrophe, unless we as a major nation recognize and assume our responsibilities and take our position of leadership in organizing the world to establish and maintain order; that there can be no assurance of permanent national security except through world security."

That statement, reflecting officially, and actually, majority opinion within the Legion, it is contended, commits the organization not only to winning the war, not only to the prewar responsibility of this nation, but to a positive and active part in the postwar program. The phrase ". . . and take our position of leadership in organizing the world," is regarded by many here as justifying precisely those activities which they feel Mr. Waring was, as least by implication, condemning.

"Not Least Bit Isolationist"

Mr. Waring, back in Indianapolis, stoutly declares that he does not wish "to convey the impression that I have any isolationist sentiments whatever."

"America," he says, "must never again crawl into its shell and, sleeping, let the rest of the world crash about it."

He insists that what he intended to point out in his Washington speech was that at the present time and until the war is won the nation should commit itself primarily to the war effort.

Other leaders indicate that he was expressing a growing irritation within the Legion over both the alleged unjustified optimism of the people, and the "bureaucratic conduct" of the war. The Legion is particularly concerned over what they consider delegation of military functions to civilian agencies in Washington, and Mr. Waring was in this speech, his friends contend, "bearing down hard" with such matters in mind.

To reconcile Mr. Waring's protests, however, with such bald statements as ". . . a little less concern about the world of the future. . ." some observers find difficult.

Some here feel, however, that the issue goes beyond this particular speech, that there is in the Legion an element, supported by such members as Representative Hamilton Fish of New York, and Senator C. Wayland Brooks of Illinois, which would like to see the organization exert its influence in vigorous opposition to the international view.

To be willing to fight the war to a finish is not a denial of isolationism, it is held. To belittle and discourage efforts in the direction of "organizing the world to establish and maintain order," as that Legion board pronouncement declared, is, though, they insist, an indication of true isolationism.

It is felt among both leaders and rank and file Legionnaires in and around the headquarters here, however, that as an organization the Legion is still truly non-isolationist, and will give proper support to every legitimate move in the direction of world collaboration, now and after the war.

Fame Surrounds Girl Composer Despite Blindness Since Infancy

SAINT PAUL, Minn., Feb. 4 (AP)—When Elsie Mirkel—her real name is Mirkovich — was six months old, she lost her sight.

Now she is 17 years of age, but Elsie has surmounted the years of darkness and today she stands on the threshhold of what may prove a rich musical career.

Public acclaim first came to her this week when she sat before her piano on the Municipal Auditorium stage here and drank in the reward of her work—5,000 cheering persons standing in tribute to her.

She had just played three arrangements of her own—a ballad, a boogie-woogie number and a rhumba. They were from her 44 compositions.

The program was part of the "Let Freedom Ring" show—Saint Paul's wartime pageant. Russ Morgan, noted orchestra leader whose band accompanied her, exclaimed: "She is one of the most versatile composers that I have ever known. She will go far in the musical world."

As Elsie grew up in the dark, her family was poor, so she went to the State School for the Blind at Faribault, Minn., where teachers of Braille encouraged her natural musical abilities.

Two years ago, she began composing tunes. Last Christmas, her three sisters and a brother gave her a $30 piano.

On it, she began to compose and so impressed was J. C. Lysen, Superintendent of the Faribault school, that he induced officials of KSTP, Saunt Paul radio station, to give her an audition. Stanley Hubbard, President of the station, took transcriptions of her work to New York.

Since she cannot put her musie to paper, she records it and an arranger listens, setting down the notes. This week; just before she faced that first big audience, Mr. Hubbard handed her a contract with Broadcast Music, Inc., radio publishing firm, for all her music.

Such is the story of this Cinderella girl, daughter of a railroad section hand.

Portugal Formally Thanked For U. S. Survivors' Rescue

LISBON, Feb. 4 (AP)—American Minister Bert Fish, accompanied by Lieut. Commander Kenneth Demarest, United States naval attaché, called on Portugal's minister of foreign affairs yesterday to express thanks "for the heroic action taken by the Destroyer Lima in rescuing American survivors of ships sunk off the Azores under the most difficult weather conditions that placed the Portuguese ship and seamen in serious risk of their own life."

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Harvest of Vichyism in Africa

Continued from Page 1

connection with the Allied landings but released immediately afterward.

Many Held in Camps

In strong contrast to his fate has been that of certain De Gaullists, Jews, and others who are still in internment camps and prisons while the American, British, and French Commission is investigating the dossiers of all men detained with a view to securing their release unless the charges are held justified and arranging for their postprison welfare. This machinery is operating slowly in contrast to the French Military Tribunal that has already released nine prisoners held in connection with Darlan's assassination.

Leading sources of Axis pro-Vichy propaganda, though all doubtful organizations are declared disbanded, are members of the Partie Populaire Française, run in France by Jacques Doriot who wishes complee collaboration with the Axis.

The party, led here by M. Bandin, is stronger than in France and appeals to colonists with plenty of money and desire to be on the winning side. Therefore it was susceptible to German propaganda during the past two years, or actively pro-German, and is now sitting on the fence.

In the City of Algiers and thereabouts are 1,000 of them, and in the whole of Algeria, the most important of three French North African regions, are some 5,000 to 10,000. They are strongest in the Oran region.

The Legion Française

Another and more formidable force gathering momentum again, in the absence of specific authoritative attention, are many thousands of members of the Legion Française des Combattants formerly the Fascist Croix de Feu group.

They are collaborationists to the extent that they favor a Pétainist France and support the Marshal's policy of working with Germany. They don't go so far, however, as their former leader Doriot, who would place France under direct orders of Germany.

The Legion Française is responsible here for the strong and living "Legends of Pétain" and for fact that the Marshal's genial portrait, often of enormous size, is displayed everywhere in public buildings, including many of those which the Allies have hired in order to carry out the administrative work of occupation and campaign.

It is the "Pétain legend" which leads the North Africans still to believe that the Marshal embodies the France which Frenchmen here are fighting for. At the same time, Gen. Charles de Gaulle is represented as a man who fled from France in her hour of greatest need, unlike the venerated hero of Verdun, who stood by her in eclipse.

It is true that one occasionally comes across the phrase "Vive de Gaulle" written on walls here. But one of the first things that happened to me here in November was that I was handed, by a collaborator in the sabotaging of French defenses, a slip bearing the words "Nous Voulons De Gaulle" (we want De Gaulle).

However, the persons here to whom the chief of the Fighting French appeals as a leader is small —especially in Army circles.

One reason is the Axis propaganda here the past two years. It is noteworthy since the Casablanca conferences that the newspapers here, under Allied influence in their production, have in no case carried General de Gaulle's picture although they have featured President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and General Giraud.

General Giraud on the other hand is a French hero whose name is linked with the still revered Marshal Pétain from whom General de Gaulle is disassociated by what many French I have talked with described as his "flight" from France in the hour of her tragedy, though they admit that he has played a fighting role since

Change in Slogans

Prominently displayed on walls here are the words of the Pétain slogan, "Travaille, Familie Patrie" —the idea of work and family being substituted for the French Republic's "Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite."

The name of the Legion des Combattants is misleading, as it suggests that the membership is made up of loyal, steady exservicemen, whereas in fact there are not 25 per cent of such in it here, although it is presented as being composed of them. It includes many pro-Franco Spaniards and pro-Mussolini Italians.

The Royalists, whose name was given prominence in connection with the Darlan assassination, can be written off as a negligible outfit of extremists not to be taken seriously in the political jigsaw here. The members are mostly French senior officers. The object of their devotion is the French pretender, the Count of Paris, who was here but has now gone.

"Cagoulards" Dangerous

Next to be considered is the numerically small but highly dangerous "Cagoulards," who, in France under General Duseigneur, worked to bring about the nation's defeatist attitude prior to France's defeat and did all they could to facilitate the German occupation of their country.

They are the most secret of societies for obvious reasons, and in Algiers number only a few dozen. The Cagoulards' representative here is a monocled Corsican journalist, Pierre Ordioni, who can be seen mingling in excellent form and animated conversation at the bar of the Aletti Hotel, the most popular resort of Allied officers.

Next, one of the greatest menaces to the democratic cause here has been the Legion's party militia. It did a good deal of sniping in various places after the armistice, though it was soon disbanded.

A Youth Movement

What may be termed the "Pétain Youth Movement" is the Chantiers de Jeunesse Française whose rally this week was attended by General Giraud. These boys do eight months' service, entailing outdoor life, building roads, felling trees, and so forth. But they attend political discussions, lectures and other morale-boosting activities.

This was an obligatory substitute for military service among young Frenchmen after the fall of France. They wear a distinctive uniform and are very hard, fit, military-looking and are now being enlisted in the French Army.

On the extreme left of the political picture the avowed Communists are mostly still in confinement. The political "center," which comprises a great majority of the bourgeoise, is politically unorganized and inarticulate. There hasn't been an election here since the war and there doesn't look like there being one now.

Queries on Russia Asked in Commons

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 4.

Mr. Clement R. Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister, was asked in the House of Commons today why Russia had no military representatives at the Casablanca conference, and answered:

"It really is a matter for the Soviet Government to take the decision rathen than for ourselves."

A Laborite Member, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, asked if the Soviet Government had been asked to send representatives to the conference after Premier Joseph Stalin said he was unable to attend.

Mr. Attlee did not reply to that question or to another in which Mr. Shinwell asked why the Russians were not invited to the conference Prime Minister Churchill held with Turkish officials.

No Secrets Are Safe Here

Wide World

How It Was Done in World War I

Maj. Donald D. Millikan, retired, will conduct classes at New York University in cryptography—which is the art of secret writing—cryptanalysis—which is the deciphering of secret writing—codes, ciphers, and other methods of secret ways of communication so useful in warfare and especially to military intelligence.

Here, Major Millikan demonstrates an enciphering and deciphering apparatus such as was used in World War I during which Major Millikan served in the Intelligence Service.

'Grüss Gott' Gains Against 'Heil Hitler'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE ON THE GERMAN FRONTIER, Feb. 4 — The "Grüss Gott" movement, which Nazis have sought to suppress, is on the increase in Germany, especially in the southern regions of Bavaria, Baden and Würtemberg where the movement was never entirely wiped out even in the heyday of National Socialism's victories.

The "Grüss Gott" movement is the name given in Germany to the inclination of the Germans to greet each other with the traditional Christian expression, "Grüss Gott" (God be with you), instead of with the newer Nazi greeting, "Heil Hitler," usually accompanied by a raised arm.

The growing strength of the "Grüss Gott" movement can be taken as an indication of the amount of feeling against the Nazi regime as well as which side the people are taking in the Kulturkampf—the struggle between Christianity and heathen elements in National Socialism.

Coincident with the increase in the use of this Christian greeting is increased church attendance as a result of growing dissatisfaction with the National Socialist regime. People who haven't attended church for 20 years have begun going again, in many cases primarily to find an outlet for their feelings against the regime. More and more people are beginning to realize that Christianity stands for ideals diametrically opposed to Naziism.

Strangely enough, the Nazis don't dare to close the churches, although they realize what is going on in Christian circles. Likewise, most persons, except, of course, government officials, are now not afraid to attend church. Many churches are full, particularly in Roman Catholic regions. The large denominations are thriving. Some smaller groups have been banned by the Gestapo and have completely disappeared from the public eye, so far as can be judged here, although it is assumed that secret meetings and "catacomb" worship and study are still going on.

Around the regional churches a new mentality is gradually crystallizing. Though it cannot be expected to burst out in revolutionary action, it can be fully relied upon to regard all extravagant National Socialist theories about a super-race and the right to dominate weaker peoples, etc., with cold mistrust or dislike, thus weakening the Nazi war machine at its heart.

No other group is known which performs a similar ideological service in opposition to the regime, at least not to the same extent.

Cautious in Pulpit

It is still impossible for any clergyman to speak his full mind from the pulpit, however, although occasionally fiery letters from clergymen are read in public or handed about secretly. As a general rule, these letters strongly condemn some specific National Socialist practice rather than the movement as a whole.

The clergyman has the most influence when walking down a quiet lane in a small village or town, or talking intimately with well-known and trusted parishioners. Then he can say what he thinks.

The present strengthening of the Christian opposition—at least in the case of the Roman Catholics—comes more from the lower clergy than from the bishops, though the latter too appear to have learned a great deal in recent years. The lower clergy is inclined to blame the upper clergy for having made concessions to National Socialism at a time when firm resistance was required. The feeling is that if strength had been shown at the right time, things might not have come this far.

A constant struggle is going on between the Nazis and Christians for the hearts of the German people. Rumor, deliberate lies and malicious acts are the Nazi weapons. Clergymen have now been forbidden to visit wounded soldiers at hospitals unless the soldier especially request them. Soldiers frequently make such requests because of their opposition to the Nazis.

Lower Clergy Refused

Recently an army bishop wrote a pastoral letter ending with a prayer for Hitler to be distributed down the line and to soldiers, but lower clergymen refused to distribute it because of the prayer for Hitler.

The clergy were forbidden to officiate at Christmas celebrations of soldiers. This fact was spread rapidly among civilians as part of the bitter news warfare against the Nazi Party.

Sometimes the more open offensives of the Nazis, with arrests of pastors or mobilization of key workers in a church, requires considerable watchfulness and courage on the part of Christians.

In a small Prussian town the party men were trying systematically but without attracting too much attention to deprive the local church of its key men required in church services. They took the organist on the excuse that he was needed for passive defense work, whereupon the minister visited local party leaders and said, "Very well, if you take our organist I will be forced to sing a song for my congregation from the pulpit and explain to them why they have no organist."

Resourceful Minister

This considerably embarrassed the party men, who yielded up the organist.

Later, however, the minister was taken out of the midst of a group of guests by Gestapo agents. To the surprise of his wife he came back within two hours beaming broadly. His wife asked him how he managed to get out. He said the Gestapo had harshly demanded of him how he dared to mention the Rev. Martin Niemöller, imprisoned foe of the Nazis whose whereabouts are now unknown, in his sermon. He explained to them that it would be easy to understand if they could imagine one of their own comrades dead or missing. Besides, he added hastily, the mention of the Reverend Niemöller wasn't the most important part of his sermon. If they had paid attention, he said, they would have got the main point.

Then he stepped up on a chair and ran through the sermon for them with such vigor and eloquence that they were abashed and told him to "Go home quickly and in future bring a copy of the service here first for censorship."

In Christian circles the names of Christian fighters like the Pastors Schneider and Niemöller are revered and the story of their fight against the Nazis is kept alive by being told to the young. These Christian heroes are gaining ground over the usual Hitler Youth heroes.

Schneider a Hero

Pastor Schneider, it will be remembered, was arrested by the Gestapo in 1939. From his prison cell he preached sermons to the crowd outside, creating quite a sensation. He was offered his freedom if he would renounce his opposition to the Nazis but he refused. He was finally shot. The Nazis reported that he had passed on from natural causes, but German Christians are aware of the true cause of his demise.

During the Christmas celebrations of a Hitler Youth group in a middle-sized Bavarian town, a National Socialist leader gave a short talk on the heathen origins of some Christmas customs. He said that in view of the ideals of the Nazi Party and the present precarious military situation of the Reich, everyone would understand his request that no traditional Christian Christmas songs be sung.

One of the boys, however, leaped to the piano and struck up the tune of one of the best known German Yule carols. The last words "and Christ will be our redeemer" were boomed forth loudly by every boy in the room.

Youth Protests

In one well known high school which formerly was a breeding ground of ardent Nazis, a group of leading pupils presented their teacher with a request that they no longer be required to study the so-called Weltanschauung (philosophy) course and fixed-up Nazi history. The teacher who was on good terms with the pupils stated, "But that is treason against the Fatherland." Thereupon the entire class chorused, "Very well, then we are all traitors."

In another school, the ideological training [Weltanschauung-unterricht] is referred to by the students as "Wau" which sounds like the barking of a dog and shows a very low opinion of this sort of doctrination. This type of resistance admittedly occurs only in isolated cases, but noneless is significant although its exact extent and importance cannot easily be judged.

Marshall Bars Liquor At Army Officers' Clubs

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—Army officers' clubs on military reservations throughout the country have been warned by Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, to stop selling hard liquor.

A special War Department circular dated Jan. 25, and signed by General Marshall has been sent to commanders of posts, camps, and other military premises reminding them that an Act of Congress, passed Feb. 2, 1901, forbids the sale of intoxicating liquor in any post exchange, canteen, or Army transport or upon any premise used for military service.

Dry forces have been using the violation of this statute by officers' clubs as fuel for the fight for a tighter prohibition law to apply in and within a "reasonable distance" of military reservations.

In a speech before the Senate on Jan. 16 urging passage of his bill outlawing both sale and possession of liquor in or near such reservations, Senator W. Lee O'Daniel, (D) of Texas, indicated that while hard liquor is forbidden to enlisted men and noncommissioned officers at Army camps "a few favored officers may indulge" at their officers' clubs.

Would End Discrimination

"My bill," he said, "would straighten out that inconsistency and remove all discrimination."

The 1901 law quoted by General Marshall says: "The sale of, or dealing in, beer, wine, or any intoxicating liquors by any persons in any post exchange or canteen or Army transport or upon any premises used for military purposes by the United States is prohibited."

After the congressional action of March 22, 1933, specifying that only drinks containing "not more than 3.2 per cent of alcohol" are intoxicating, beer and light wines were removed from the Army's prohibited list, except in states where even 3.2 per cent beer is prohibited.

General Marshall's new circular probably will cause local commandants to tighten up on their enforcement of this long-standing law, now winked at in many officers' clubs.

Already conscious of the law, some officers clubs have condoned the possession and drinking of liquor on club premises as not specifically illegal. Officers who want to serve drinks to themselves or guests bring their own bottles to the club and have it poured and served by a bartender.

Refuse to Comment

War Department officials have refused to comment on this practice, saying they have received no official reports or complaints on that score.

General Marshall's circular made no distinction between the sale and possession of liquor, stating flatly that everything of more than 3.2 per cent alchohol is "prohibited" "in any exchange or canteen or Army transport or upon any premises used for military purposes by the United States, including officers' clubs and messes."

Jogged by the Marshall memorandum, local commandants throughout the country already have begun signing orders impounding liquor supplies of officers' clubs and directing mess officers to rid the premises of intoxicants.

So flagrant has the abuse of this law been in the past that in many officers' club messes, liquor was consumed openly, though at the same time military police were patroling noncommissioned areas to see that the prohibition law on military reservations was enforced strictly. Liquor sold on Army premises enjoys the privilege of being tax-free, since no federal excise tax is collected.

Hotels Affected

Civilian hotels now being taken over by the Army will be affected in the same way as officers' clubs on military reservations.

General Marshall's notice to commandants is understood to be the direct result of protests from local communities all over the country who do not object to having Army cantonments in their midst, but refuse to countenance drinking, even among officers.

By stricter enforcement of this long-standing law, the Army still is hopeful that it may head off growing pressure for congressional action on the O'Daniel bill or some similar measure for stricter regulation of liquor sales in civilian communities adjacent to Army camps.

Bars in Navy officers' clubs were still in full swing today, despite the Army's revival of the law stating that sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited "upon any premises used for military purposes by the United States." Presumably this phrase would include the Navy as well as the Army.

Prison Inmates Learn How to Get Over Walls

ANNANDALE, N. J. (AP)—Prison authorities are teaching inmates how to get over walls at the New Jersey Reformatory here.

The training is part of a commando course instituted for young men with the idea of fitting rehabilitated criminals for military service.

And that business about scaling walls doesn't bother the guards a bit. There never has been a wall around the grounds of the reformatory, a minimum-security prison.

Merchant Marine's Losses Exceed Armed Forces' Ratio

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—American Merchant Marine losses in fatalities and missing during the first year of the war totaled more than 3,200—3.8 per cent of the total number of merchant sailors—compared with a rate of three fourths of one per cent for the armed services, Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, said today.

In a statement "to clear up rumors and reports of personnel difficulties among the crews of the nation's war cargo carriers," Mr. Davis said America's 70,000 seamen "delivered the goods," and showed "patriotism, courage and devotion to duty."

He also made public a report by Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the War Shipping Administration, which declared:

1. American seamen are loyal and efficient.
2. About three fourths of the off-shore merchant seamen are always at sea—"in the front line."
3. Willingness of sailors to brave bombs and torpedoes was shown when 100,000 persons responded to WSA's call for experienced seamen.
4. Actual pay for the average able seaman or fireman, figuring his board and room, is approximately $57 a week, about what a second-class rigger earns in a shipyard.
5. WSA's labor relations division, which investigates all reports of infractions of discipline, found practically all such incidents occurred in ports, and were the result of the continued strain under which seamen work.
6. Despite an expected increase in enemy attacks on United States merchant shipping, a greater percentage of survivals is expected in 1943 because of more escort vessels, better armed ships, more and improved safety devices, and more experienced crews.

Admiral Land said there was little chance of missing seamen turning up. By counting all 3,200 as perished he added, the number would be equal to the total killed in action, of the Army, Marine and Coast Guard combined.

During the first part of the war Admiral Land reported, lack of sufficient armament on merchant vessels, inadequate escort vessels, slow convoys, and insufficient safety devices contributed to the peril of seamen.

It was not until October that all ships were "armed in some fashion," and now armament "once thought adequate," is being increased.

Stimson Says Nazi Withdrawal In Entire Caucasus Possible

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, prasing the Russian Army, said today that if the Russians capture three key cities from the Germans—Kursk, Kharkov, and Rostov—the Nazi invaders "will be forced back to the point where they started last June."

A general German withdrawal "in the entire Caucasus area" is now possible, the Secretary told a press conference and he gave a part of the credit for impressive Russian victories to growing shipments of American lend-lease supplies both via the northern convoy route and via Iran in the South.

In reviewing the war's progress, Mr. Stimson said United States convoy losses through the northern routes to Russia were lessening and that a far greater percentage of the lend-lease supplies were reaching their goal.

In addition, he said, those supplies being shipped around Africa by the southern route were being speeded to the Russian front by the building of new overland transportation systems in Iran by American troops.

Lauding the Russian Army, the Secretary termed the Nazi defeat at Stalingrad the worst in German military history. However, he reminded his hearers to remember that the Soviet triumph came only "after a long and costly struggle," in which the Russians lost much in both men and matériel.

Mr. Stimson pointed to the lack of Nazi planes on the Russian front as an indication that the Germans might be planning a new offensive.

He noted first that the North African Allied offensive had drawn some of the German air power from the Russian Front, and that increasing bombing of European industrial centers by Allied planes had forced the Nazis to protect those sectors with planes from the front, then added:

"However, it would appear that the once mighty German Air Force would still have enough planes to be formidable on the Russian Front."

The lack of Nazi air strength in that struggle, he said, might be attributed to three possibilities (1) a smaller German plane output than "we thought" (2) a gas shortage in Germany, and (3) a husbanding of Nazi air strength for some new offensives.

Gimmestad Named Dean Of Midland College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREMONT, Neb., Feb. 3—Herman Gimmestad, Dean of Men since 1933 at Midland College, has been named college Dean, it was announced Feb. 1 by Fred C. Wiegman, President. Dean Gimmestad is succeeding Dr. William F. Zimmerman.

Dean Gimmestad is professor of English and director of forensics. He is known to Nebraska high school students as director of the high school debate tournament which was held annually prior to the war.

Endurance Flier Gets Hero Cross

LONDON (AP)—Maj. Al Key of Meridian, Miss., famed endurance flier of 1935, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross—second only to the Congressional Medal of Honor—for "extraordinary heroism" in a bomber mission over Europe.

Major Key and his brother, Fred, who is now a captain in the United States Air Force, set a flight record of 653 hours and 34 minutes in the monoplane "Ole Miss."

The citation said Major Key on his way to bomb Romilly sur Seine Dec. 20, was attacked by two Nazi planes and with "great courage and skill" he aimed his Flying Fortress directly at the attackers so a cannon shell hit the rear of the bomber instead of the vital front cockpit.

The blast damaged the aircraft, killed one gunner and wounded another, but despite the "desperate situation," the citation said, Major Key kept the almost uncontrollable aircraft in formation and "with complete disregard of his own safety" completed the mission and returned safely.

9 GOLDEN RULE PRODUCTS IN THIS

Eggless, Milkless, Butterless Cake

2 cups brown sugar
⅔ cup lard
2 cups water
3 cups Raisins*
1 teaspoon Salt*
2 teaspoons ground Cinnamon*
1 teaspoon ground Cloves*
½ teaspoon ground Mace*
½ teaspoon grated Nutmeg*
2 teaspoons Baking Soda*
4 cups flour
1 teaspoon Baking Powder*
1½ cups chopped Nut Meats
3 tablespoons warm water
1 teaspoon Vanilla or Lemon Extract*

PUT LARD INTO sauce pan, add sugar, water, Raisins, Salt and spices, and boil three minutes; cool and when cold add flour, Baking Powder, Soda dissolved in warm water and Nut Meats. Mix well and turn into a larded and floured cake tin and bake in a slow oven one and one-half hours.

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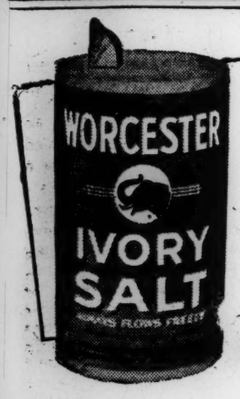

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The Home Forum

Unfailing Love

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ARE WE NOT GLAD to acknowledge that we can rely on God? He watches over His universe and is found to be close at hand by those who are spiritually-minded.

"Love never faileth" is the reassuring message of the Apostle Paul in his first letter to the Corinthians (Rev. Ver. 13:8). Human relationships may vary or disappoint, but **"love never faileth."** There may be misunderstandings in families, in business relationships, or between friends, but there is a way to re-establish wholesome, healthy understanding and friendship, and the keynote is a willingness to know more of the nature of God as divine Love.

Through the teachings of Christian Science, which revitalize the Scriptures for us, we learn to know God. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of this Science, points out that God is divine Principle, Love. One cannot then claim the omnipresence of Love without acknowledging the omnipresence of divine Principle, expressed in loving-kindness and justice. The human mind does not know how to heal hatred or friction, but in Christian Science, evil is seen as impersonal, unreal. Right thinking disperses the clouds of error that would obscure God as divine Principle, Love, and would hide from us man in His image and likeness.

* * *

When there is discord in human relationships, one may yield to the temptation to tell his troubles to others to relieve his feelings, or to brood over the situation. In this connection, Mrs. Eddy asks the searching questions (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 130): **"Do we yet understand how much better it is to be wronged, than to commit wrong? What do we find in the Bible, and in the Christian Science textbook, on this subject? Does not the latter instruct you that looking continually for a fault in somebody else, talking about it, thinking it over, and how to meet it,—'rolling sin as a sweet morsel under your tongue,'—has the same power to make you a sinner that acting thus regarding disease has to make a man sick?"** It follows from this that it is wise quickly to heal the breach rather than widen it in one's own thinking by rehearsing discord either silently or audibly. Through humility and sincerity this can be accomplished.

A student of Christian Science was once met with a serious challenge of this sort. He was often in the presence of one who should naturally have expressed kindness and consideration. Instead, there were words of contempt, criticism, and hatred. The Scientist learned to turn his thought to divine Love when these volleys of harsh words were being poured forth. He insisted silently that God is Love, ever present, a just God, and that nothing but loving-kindness expresses divine Love. His thought dwelt so completely in conscious at-one-ment with divine Love that he no longer was sensitive to false accusations. His attitude was that of "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do." He recognized that self-justification and self-righteousness could not bring healing, but that unselfed, compassionate forgiveness was needed. He saw clearly that hatred was no part of the real man, and that expressions of hatred or anger were simply an attempt of mortal mind, evil or Satan, to use another as an unwitting tool of discord. Through persistent effort along this line of thought, healing took place, and so much of good unfolded in the succeeding years in this relationship that the student's gratitude knew no bounds.

* * *

Evil sometimes claims to have blighted an entire career because of the shock of the unfaithfulness of some friend or relative. Let such faithlessness first be seen as impersonal error. Let the false sense be replaced by the true fact that unfailing divine Love is the universal divine fact. As this becomes clear, it is also evident that another's behavior cannot limit one's constant capacity to keep his thought filled with love, and to express love, nor can it prevent one from seeing his true selfhood as the object of God's divinely constant love. The true selfhood of every individual is loving. To admit anything else would be to dishonor God or deny the Godlikeness of His creation. The continued recognition of such spiritual truths brings healing. In reality, there is nothing in the presence of unfailing Love through which blight or disappointment can come. Love is forever expressing its divine nature. Humanly we may wish to outline through just what ways or at what times good should come to us. It were wiser to keep our thoughts at peace, and trust in God. Thus is tension released, and the manifestation of a divinely harmonious plan made possible.

Whatever the hard human experience may seem to have been, in Love's realm it never occurred. To illumined human consciousness it should appear merely as an illusion, a dream without substance or effect. Its only value is in that it has served to turn thought Spiritward to a purer, sweeter knowing of God. The true acknowledgment of unfailing divine Love comforts, restores faith, and prevents thought from wandering in unprofitable paths. It removes with sweet assurance all traces of bitterness. Thought thus directed, freed from the limitations of personal sense, indeed finds healing, right adjustment, loving-kindness, and peace.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

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By Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"STONE WORKERS": *A Water Color by Chang An-Chih*

THIS WATER COLOR by a contemporary Chinese artist was one of eighty-five paintings, scrolls, and woodcuts brought by plane to this country by Mr. Wendell Willkie on his return from China. This interesting group of pictures, depicting many phases of life in China during wartime, was entrusted to Mr. Willkie by the All China Fine Arts Association, an agency of the Chinese Government in Chungking. Under the title "Fighting China," these paintings were on exhibition in New York shortly after their arrival and have since been shown in different cities throughout the country.

The water color, "Stone Workers," combines qualities of both the Eastern and Western approach to art. The general feeling is Oriental—the placing of the figures in a composition in which the lettering or legend plays a part, the looseness and fluidity of the brushwork and the sense of space—but the realism of the solid, almost anatomical, drawing of the figures and the individuality of the faces suggests Western influence.

The legend or writing in the upper left portion of the drawing reveals that the sentiment is typically Oriental. In a halting and perhaps somewhat inaccurate translation, it says that the stone workers are heroes whom no one remembers. It is they who work hard to build the roads and bridges that are necessary for military transportation, yet they are passed over without a thought being given to the painful and laborious construction which made the roads possible. Therefore a thought of thanks should be given to these humble heroes.

Thus the poorest civilian worker is seen to take his place in the mighty struggle of China. The heroic civilians of China have indeed played their part in the conflict, along with her valiant fighters. This group of wartime Chinese paintings rightfully gives the civilian man, woman, and child a place beside the generals and soldiers.

B. T.

Sunrise: Winter

Out of its hills of darkness
a faint needle of light picks at the hem
and unravels slowly and carefully
the whole embroidery of winter dark.

D. S.

Wind

What color is wind
That flows silver through the olive trees,
And green across the grass,
That is blue among blue-flowered lupin,
And gold on the hillsides where poppies grow?

What color is wind
That drifts like gray smoke through wild-lilac
In the canyons of spring,
But is tawny as a tiger in summer fields,
And mottled like a butterfly in gardens?

What color is wind
That leaves magenta footprints on
The bougainvillea vine,
That trails wide purple hems through jacarandas,
And then moves whitely through pale privet-bloom.
What color is wind?

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

НЕПРЕСТАННАЯ ЛЮБОВЬ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Разве мы не рады признать тот факт, что мы можем полагаться на Бога? Он стережет Свою вселенную, и те, которые мыслят духовно, познают Его близость.

"Любовь никогда не перестает", такова обнадеживающая весть от Апостола Павла в его первом послании к Коринфянам (13:8). Человеческие взаимоотношения могут изменяться или разочаровывать, но "любовь никогда не перестает". Могут быть недоразумения в семьях, в деловых взаимоотношениях или между друзей, но есть способ восстановить истинное, здравое понимание и дружбу, и основанием его является готовность лучше познать природу Бога как божественной Любви.

Посредством учений Христианской Науки, которая вновь оживотворяет для нас Писание, мы научаемся познавать Бога. Мэри Бэкер Эдди, Открывательница и Основательница этой Науки, указывает, что Бог есть божественный Принцип, Любовь. Таким образом мы не можем заявлять о вездесущии Любви без того, чтобы не признавать вездесущия божественного Принципа, выраженного в милосердии и справедливости. Человеческий ум не знает как исцелить ненависть или трения, но в Христианской Науке зло понимается как нечто безличное, недействительное. Правильное мышление рассеивает тучи заблуждений, которые затемняют Бога как божественный Принцип, Любовь, и скрывают от нас человека по Его образу и подобию.

Когда появляется разлад в человеческих взаимоотношениях, человек может поддаться искушению либо рассказать другим о своих неприятностях, чтобы облегчить свои переживания, либо предаться мыслям об этом положении. В связи с этим Mrs. Эдди задает следующие проницательные вопросы (Miscellaneous Writings, стр. 130): "Понимаем ли мы, однако, насколько лучше быть обиженным, нежели нанести обиду? Что находим мы по этому предмету в Библии и в учебнике Христианской Науки? Не поучает ли вас этот последний, что постоянное искание ошибок в ком либо другом, разговор о них, обдумывание их и того как претерпеть их,—'перекатывание греха как вкусного кусочка языком',—имеет такую же силу сделать вас грешником, как подобные действия по отношению к болезни имеют силу сделать человека больным?" Отсюда следует, что разумнее быстро залечить разрыв, нежели расширять его в собственных мыслях пересказами разлада, молча или вслух. Этого можно достичь путем смирения и искренности.

Однажды перед одним человеком, изучавшим Христианскую Науку, предстал подобного рода серьезный вызов. Он зачастую находился в присутствии человека, который должен бы был, естественно, выражать благожелательность и почтение. Вместо этого произносились слова пренебрежения, осуждения и ненависти. Человек, изучавший Науку, научился обращать свои мысли к божественной Любви в то время как изливались потоки неприятных слов. Он настаивал молча на том, что Бог есть Любовь, всегда-сущий, справедливый Бог и что только милосердие выражает божественную Любовь. Мысль его так совершенно пребывала в сознательном единстве с божественной Любовью, что он перестал быть чувствительным к ложным обвинениям. Он занял положение выражающееся в словах: "Отче, прости им, ибо не знают, что делают". Он распознал, что само-оправдывание и само-удовлетворенность не могут принести исцеления, но что требуется сострадательное, лишенное себялюбия прощение. Он ясно увидел, что ненависть не принадлежит действительному человеку и что выражения ненависти или гнева являются просто попыткой со стороны смертного ума, зла или Сатаны, использовать другого человека в качестве невольного орудия разлада. Путем упорного усилия мыслить подобным образом было достигнуто исцеление и так много хорошего развернулось в этом взаимоотношении в течении последующих лет, что не было пределов благодарности человека изучавшего Христианскую Науку.

Иногда зло претендует, что оно погубило всю жизнь как следствие потрясения, причиненного вероломством друга или родственника. Пусть, прежде всего, такое вероломство будет понято как безличное заблуждение. Пусть ложное чувство будет заменено истинным фактом, что непрестанная божественная Любовь является всемирным божественным фактом. Когда это становится ясным, то также становится очевидным, что поведение другого человека не может ограничить нашей постоянной способности хранить наши мысли полными любви и выражать любовь, также как и не может оно помешать нам видеть свою истинную личность как предмет божественно-постоянной любви Бога. Истинная личность каждого индивидуума любяща. Признать что бы то ни было другое значило бы обесславить Бога или отречься от Богоподобия Его творения. Постоянное признавание этих духовных истин приносит исцеление. В действительности там где непрестанная Любовь,—нет ничего что могло бы принести вред или разочарование. Любовь вечно выражает свою божественную природу. По человечески нам, может быть, хотелось бы набросать какими путями и в какое время должно случиться что нибудь хорошее для нас. Разумнее было бы хранить наши мысли покойными и положиться на Бога. Таким образом облегчается напряженность и делается возможным проявление божественно-гармоничного плана.

Независимо от того чем казалось тяжелое человеческое переживание, оно никогда не имело места в царстве Любви. Просвещенному человеческому сознанию оно должно явиться просто иллюзией, сном не имеющим сущности или следствия. Единственная его ценность заключается в том, что оно способствовало обращению мысли в направлении Духа, к более чистому и отрадному познаванию Бога. Истинное признание непрестанной божественной Любви утешает, укрепляет веру и удерживает мысль от блуждания по бесполезным путям. С отрадной уверенностью оно уничтожает все следы горечи. Мысль, направленная таким путем, освобожденная от ограничений личного чувства, несомненно обретает исцеление, истинную уравновешенность, милосердие и покой.

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].

Down the Forty Steps

I THINK the only place in the world which is more remembered for its fog than San Francisco is London. This morning San Francisco cast her ancient and familiar spell over me. The fog was heavy, but not too heavy to see for a distance of perhaps three yards; so there was little mystery or guess work about going down the forty steps that lie between my front door and Jackson Street. I was born on this hill, and I think of it as my home—not just one house, but the entire hill.

Ants, I dare say, have the same feeling for their hills as I have for Nob Hill, even though most of my life has been spent far from it. Anyway, it required little art to see where I was going down my forty steps; but, on the other hand, I had something quite definite to distract me—the pleasantest sound in the world, almost—the fog horns.

There is not a blatant or a raucous voice among them—not, at least, by the time they reach this "lovely eminence," as the Victorians would have called it. The fog horns create a sound pattern that never fails to delight me. Their calls are at widely different pitch levels; and, as their various time-orders are not co-ordinated, the result is an ever-changing totality, the deep horns coming in each time at different places with reference to the tenor, the contralto, and the mezzo-soprano horns. To the ships in the fog world, of course, they are points of reference; but they are also most reassuring to us who, in the city, have time to pause and ask ourselves questions.

* * *

Then there is Jones Street—up to it and down it and then up again sharply; that's the next hill—Russian Hill—past houses with little patches of shrubbery and lawn and flowers in front of them. Nob Hill is covered with interesting little houses, seldom important at first glance; but, upon closer scrutiny, there is a promising door-knocker that gleams, or modest but intriguing leaded panes; and one knows that there are pleasant rooms with Persian rugs and handsome prints, and every now and then an excellent piece of sixteenth or seventeenth century French furniture—or a fine old gilded Italian mirror with curlicues no one could tire of. Russian Hill is more modern in nature—the houses newer, but not fuller of good things, and the newness not really an improvement.

By the time I had reached Vallejo, or maybe Green Street, I noticed that the fog was slowly lifting, and some of the fog horns had dropped out of the scheme of things. One could hardly speak of the sky being doe-gray, because it wasn't really a sky at all, but only a low ceiling. As I continued to look out across the bay, the fog lifted imperceptibly from the water, and there, glistening in the sun, was Sausalito three or four miles away on the other side of the gate. It, too, is built upon hills, but its buildings are small, and rather blend into the hill than rise spectacularly like San Francisco's irregular skyline.

* * *

Often I have seen my city from a distance; it looks as if an artist had put it on its many hills—closely built, closely worked like the canvas of an artist, full of variety and invention and yet with a clean and unmistakable unity. As the fog lifted, Sausalito, too, began to glow like a tapestry perfectly and richly put together; and there, across the water to the right, was Belvedere darkling like a huge green whale. There are wonderful little lanes on that island, and incredible gardens. How mysterious it is to look out for miles under the fog and see the sun pouring upon one or two spots in the distance, with nowhere near any direct light—none to be seen to right or left or in back—only far ahead.

But it was time to return and settle down to work, and so I walked back under the ever-lifting fog, up my forty steps on my own hill, and closed the door on the broad and lovely city. It would wear a different aspect three or four hours later. Perhaps, the next time I saw it, the sky would be blue, and the sun sparkling on the water and touching the little patches of lawn.

EDMUND SCOTT

China Rewards Us

WE MOVED FORWARD through two lines of lounging guards and began to climb the mountainside. So often when one crosses a frontier with eagerness one is disappointed because the new country looks so depressingly like the country left behind, but as I leaned far out of my window I knew that China had not failed me—she was completely different from the Shan States. Instead of jungle were terraced paddy-fields, in place of tangled knotty creepers were stretches of sweet meadow land starred with orchids and multitudes of Chinese lilies, through the valley beneath curved a lazy river which gleamed rosy in the sun and above it darted myriads of brilliantly coloured birds. And everywhere, their grey-green spears relieving the high colour of the landscape, grew the cactus plants. They made protecting hedges for the paddy-fields, they fringed the river, they ringed the meadows. They did even more than that; they symbolized China, these cacti that hid beneath their cruel spikes the power of putting forth each year a single, exquisite flower.

We gained the shoulder of the mountain range where the air was clear and exhilarating and looked down on the fairest valley of Yunnan, its emerald paddy-fields broken by reed-bordered lakes of sheerest blue. Dropping towards it, we saw yet more birds, herons, flamingoes, storks, egrets and a host of flashing feathered unknowns which wheeled and darted round the shining lakes, while through the paddy lumbered the sleek grey water-buffalo driven by blue-clad coolies, and along the road came a train of high-stepping ponies, bundles of goods on their backs. Gazing at the caravan I thought that was the real way to travel in China and felt ashamed of our snorting bus.—From "Into China," by EILEEN BIGLAND. (New York: Macmillan.)

Cape Cod Portrait

He thinks like the tide rising,
Inevitable, slow,
Not minding which way winds blow.
His words lap at truth's rough edges
And his phrases grow
As a wave comes up and over,
Again and over, a third time over,
Before it gains the strength to throw
A splendid crest against the sky.

Let us go
And wait and be silent along the shore.
At length will come the neap
With shells and stones, small treasures to lay by
For us, the garnerers, content with sun and sleep.

FRANCES HALL

A Freestone for The Ladies

"DID I EVER TELL YER about the mornin' the horses run away on me? Well, you see I got so I could drive at night fast asleep with the horses just joggin' along and lookin' after themselves. The mail was always good and tidy under my feet.

"One good cold mornin' about half-past five, down in Twin Hollows, there was two ladies waitin' for me. They stepped out of their sled when they see me heavin' in sight, said good-by to their man and climbed aboard the old ark as pleasant as if it was May. It was some'eres 'round twenty below and so I told 'em I'd get 'em a freestone when we got to the next stop. I boosted 'em in easy and tucked the blankets all tight 'round their feet and buttoned the flap down and fastened it so it couldn't blow open. They was snug all right with the straw and all to keep 'em warm. Kind of dark, of course, but no darker than it was outside—there ain't no noon sunshine at half-past five on a December mornin'.

"When we come to the next hotel stop I climb down and went in to get me a freestone for their feet—Lem always had one handy and ready for the ladies—I come out of the door a'ready to slip it under the flap, and I cal'late the hosses thought I was climbing aboard like usual, for off they started without me. . . . I just circled round back to the stables and got the boy to hook in a good fast horse to a cutter and we set out together after them ladies.

"'Twant no use, though, the faster we went the faster them old hosses went. . . .

"Sure. When we come to the next town we caught 'em. They drew up with as sweet and pretty a curve as you'd want to see. I tell you what, though, miss, I never moved so fast in all my life before. I jumped out of that cutter, run round to the off door and unfastened the flap, not knowing what was goin' to happen to me. But do you know, them ladies was settin' there as calm as jellyfish, and one of 'em says:

"'How much further do we have to go to get that freestone? It's beginning to git right smart cold in here!'

"'. . . now,' says I. 'I clean forgot all about that there freestone. But you're here now, ladies, and won't be needin' it no how. Let me give yer a hand 'lightin'.'"—From "From Here to Yender," by MARION NICHOLL RAWSON. (New York: Dutton.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

The Dark Shadow of the Submarine ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

The shadow which clouds every Allied military undertaking is the black form of the German submarine.

An experienced American battlefront correspondent remarked in conversation recently that he was unable yet to drop his conviction that the United Nations are still losing the war. If there is justification for this view, it is because of the continuing menace of the Nazi undersea campaign.

At the very minimum it has to be said that the United Nations are still not winning the war and will not be winning the war until they defeat the submarine.

The submarine is not being defeated. Despite the brave and Homeric efforts of British and American sailors and ships, the U-boat is a graver peril than it was a year ago. The peril is unabated. It is increasing, not lessening.

The submarine is Germany's most powerful offensive weapon. It is a weapon which Hitler is using with telling effect against the Allies.

It is the one German weapon of war which is growing in strength and it is evident that we are not yet in a position to strike it from Hitler's hands.

Postponing Victory

It is weakening every present Allied offensive against the Nazis.

It is retarding the launching of every new offensive essential to victory.

It is lengthening the war and mounting its costs; it is postponing victory.

It is giving Germany time to prepare for a last-ditch, long-siege defense of the European continent in the hope that a war of exhaustion may end in a stalemate or a negotiated peace.

The submarine, for the present, is turning the war into a race against time, and it is evident that Hitler is hopeful that by prolonging the struggle sufficiently long he can make the cost of victory so high for America and Britain that victory for the democracies will be little more useful than defeat.

All signs point to the fact that Washington and London are now agreed that the U-boat is, in the present stage of the war, the primary enemy, and are in consequence giving the undersea warfare primary attention. There is no reason to think that the high commands of both countries and the combined chiefs of staff are in any way slighting the counter-submarine campaign. It would not be surprising to see the formation in the near future of a unified anti-submarine command, with someone like Admiral Sir Percy Noble, British naval representative on the Combined Chiefs of Staff in London, in supreme control.

Here are some of the considerations which make intensified counter-measures so very urgent:

Unless the loss of shipping is sharply checked, the Allies face serious difficulty in maintaining the lines of communication essential for large-scale land and air operations against the Axis. As the potential striking power of the United Nations grows and their military might becomes ready for full use, it will necessarily be spread over an ever wider area. As it spreads, the burden of shipping mounts and the submarines' even wider and more profitable hunting ground.

Even now the Nazi submarine has not reached its maximum strength nor its maximum threat. Naval authorities estimate that the Germans are building no less than twice as many U-boats as the Allies are sinking and these estimates reach to as many as 30 new subs a month. As long as air attacks cannot greatly check the construction of submarines nor greatly destroy their operating bases—which they haven't done so far—the Nazi submarine fleet keeps growing and growing. It is anticipated that Hitler will throw the fullest power of his submarines against Allied shipping this spring and summer in the most formidable undersea campaign of the war.

Sad Toll of Seamen

It is not alone the cargo vessel which goes to the bottom when the enemy torpedo finds its mark, but the cargo also. Thus the true status of American war production is not reflected in the number of tanks, planes and guns which roll from the assembly lines, but that number less the tanks, planes and guns—and oil—which sink to the bottom of the sea before they reach their destination.

These figures are not available and could not be published if they were, but it is obvious that the German U-boat commanders concentrate their attacks on merchantmen headed for the war zones to bring about the greatest drain on Allied resources.

Further, submarine warfare takes a sad toll of merchant seamen and represents a drain of skilled manpower which is not fully appreciated. It is a toll greater in percentage than that sustained by the Army and Navy on all the battlefronts of the world. Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, reported only yesterday that the nation's 70,000 merchant seamen suffered casualties of 3.8 per cent—missing and dead—in the first year of the war, compared with casualties amounting to less than 1 per cent for the entire armed forces.

All in all the submarine must be seen as a major obstacle between the American production lines and Allied front lines all over the world and until that obstacle is removed, Germany is still a dangerous, damaging foe and the outcome of the war still in balance.

The Country Speaks: New York

The Child Labor Front ..... ***By William H. Stringer***

Social agencies and welfare workers are warning that the war is pushing dangerous salients into the defense America has built against child labor. They stress that the child labor front may deteriorate still more unless there is increased alertness, more adequate understanding of the exact manpower situation in the United States and less understaffing of Child Labor Bureaus in the several States.

Reports from war production and farming-for-victory States show that the publicized manpower shortage, plus the high wages offered in defense plants and the general adventuresomeness of the times, has resulted in too many young boys and girls leaving school for war jobs and too many youngsters working overlong hours "on the outside" while simultaneously attempting to carry their high school load.

A survey made by the Department of Research and Education of the Federal Council of Churches reports widespread violations of child labor laws. Efforts to repeal legislative protection have been discovered, motivated more often by the wish for private gain than by public patriotism. Often boys and girls working long hours outside of school have been found toiling, not in the defense plants, but in spots labeled "undesirable for children"—bowling alleys, quick lunch restaurants, motion picture houses.

Report of Church Council

The Federal Council of Churches estimates that 500,000 boys and girls of 14 and 15 years are gainfully employed, full or part time—the law allows them to leave school at 14 in many States. Three million 16 and 17-year-olds are working part time or full time, it is estimated, and the prediction was that these totals will mount as war plant and farmer appeals for help increase.

No government or private agency wishes to keep youngsters from picking up extra pocket money working after school, from learning responsibility through work, or from having a safeguarded share in America's war production. Farmers in some areas will need vacation help from high school students desperately. In some labor-short war industry regions, high schools are telescoping their courses into compact morning sessions in order that the rest of the day may be free for supervised war-plant employment.

There is no complaint about such measures. But it was stressed that America's job of winning the war does not require that teen-age boys and girls work such hours as to impair either their health or their studies. Authorities are unanimous on that. In three Connecticut cities surveyed, 627 students were found working until 10 p. m., and 306 until midnight or later. Some students have been reported actually trying to attend classes after working all night. A strong, intelligent America of the future cannot be built out of youngsters who have undermined their stamina by overwork and who simultaneously have slighted their book-learning.

Courses in War Service

Authorities fear to clamp down too hard on part-time employment lest students quit school entirely, where the law permits, in favor of war jobs. The way to tackle the child labor threat, as seen by child care agencies generally, is through a combination of salesmanship and firmness—salesmanship in selling to youth the fact that in most instances young people are being more patriotic and more useful to their country by staying in school until the Army wants them. And here the schools can help by scheduling more courses in aviation, electronics and other subjects which teen-agers are keen about.

As to the firmness, welfare agencies urge federal, state and local governments to make absolutely certain that a critical need for young hands exists before restrictions on child labor are relaxed. The Department of Labor gave a wise example when it lowered from 18 to 16 years the age for girl employment under the Walsh-Healey Act, but added firm safeguards as to hours, night work and rest periods.

Perhaps the best "directive" of all comes from Paul V. McNutt, the nation's manpower chief. "I believe," he said in a January telegram to Miss Katherine Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau, "that the most efficient use of the services of young people requires that existing school attendance laws and child labor standards embodied in state and federal laws be preserved and enforced. Relaxation of these laws at this time is not necessary to meet manpower needs and would have serious and harmful effect on our youth and on the contribution they will make to the manpower needs of the nation."

To Change the Subject:

Glamour in Mail-Order Catalogues ..... ***By Dorothea Kahn***

Of course it's true that there are a lot of things you can't buy these days. But if anybody thinks the American people are being deprived of all the enjoyment of "shopping" let him take a look at the spring mail order catalogues just out.

The two largest, published here and circulated to some 13,000,000 rural families in all parts of the country, never were more attractive. You don't miss the 140 items or so one of the firms says it has been obliged to omit. For old lines have been expanded and new lines developed in a way to fill the gaps. Far from being the shadows of their previous editions which you might expect these wartime volumes to be, the catalogues are as big as ever and more lavishly illustrated. Two of them, Montgomery Ward and that of the Chicago Mail Order Company, are actually larger than their own 1942 editions. (Ward's estimates their increase at 20 per cent.) Sears is only a few pages under their 1942 edition.

Greatest expansion is in the clothing lines and in household furnishing. Sears, for example, figures they have increased these pages by 18.5 per cent. Wards have also enlarged these sections and have added some new ones. An innovation this year is their 20-page section listing nursery stock, and their four pages of aviation equipment for use in civilian air patrol and civilian pilot training.

Repairs for Farm Machinery

Both catalogues are giving much space to repair parts for farm machinery. When new machinery is frozen, upkeep of the old takes on new importance and the catalogues have risen to the occasion. In many other ways the catalogue-makers have been alert to changed conditions.

New fence wire is out for the farmer, so one catalogue plays up a "fence charger" which makes a couple of strands of old barbed wire do the work of a new fence. "Paint the home you can't replace" is the advice which heads the pages of paint colors. Fuel-saving heating equipment is featured.

The catalogues this year serve also as manuals for the person who purchases on priorities. They contain priority purchase order forms, P-84, and give the buyer instructions as to filling them out.

One thing that is not rationed is style, you can see by the catalogues. These big firms, experts in judging the desires of the farm population, recognize that rural people have taste and discrimination.

Style and Utility Combined

The illustrations of women's wear might be taken from the current New York fashion magazines. As a matter of fact, Mary Lewis, one of the best-known Fifth Avenue style and merchandising experts, has joined the staff of one of the mail order houses. Her photograph appears in the catalogue.

On the other hand, the catalogues give more attention than ever to practical work clothes for women. They play up illustrations of glamorous models in overalls. Of course slacks are shown in great abundance.

There are all sorts of tempting wares offered besides the things in the utility brackets—books, games, musical instruments, radios, scooters, hammocks, jewelry, picnic grills and so on indefinitely.

With so much to choose from you hardly miss the absentees, but they really are considerable. Here is what is no longer listed in the A's alone "accordions, aerials, air compressors, air guns, air moisteners, alarm clocks, aluminum cookware, animal traps, arc welders, army lockers, asbestos siding, attic fans, automatic draft controls, auto tire hand pumps, and auto trailers." All sorts of electric things are out, and so are many things made of steel. But the surprise is not in what is omitted but what is to be found in the catalogue. You can even find some rubber goods, and zippers.

Cavallero Made Scapegoat for Mussolini's Defeats

Marshal's ouster effected by leaders of Army to quell widespread public resentment.

By Paul Cremona
Onetime Rome Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in London

LONDON, Feb. 4—Popular resentment at the general deterioration in Italy's war situation in all sectors has compelled Mussolini to remove Marshal Ugo Cavallero, the most Fascist of war leaders, from his post of Chief of the General Staff of the Italian armed forces.

Defeat in Egypt followed by the loss of Libya and the annihilation of the bulk of the Italian expeditionary force on the Eastern Front have aroused a very strong feeling among the Italian people and more particularly in the Army.

During Marshal Cavallero's two years' tenure of office Italy has sustained an uninterrupted series of military defeats on land, on sea, and in the air. Marshal Cavallero's policy, which was fully indorsed by Italy's War Minister, Mussolini, cost Italy her East African empire and her other African possessions, the practical elimination of her Air Force, and grievous and irreparable losses to her Navy and Merchant Marine. For the disastrous results of the past two years Mussolini had to find a scapegoat to calm public opinion, and Marshal Cavallero was sacked.

The crisis in the Italian High Command was precipitated by entirely unexpected developments on the Eastern Front and by the wiping out of the big Italian army which Marshal Cavallero had dispatched to Russia. For several weeks the fact that the Italian Army had been involved in very heavy fighting and was decisively defeated on the Middle Don was carefully hidden in Italy.

People Finally Told

When, however, the German armies were routed all along the Soviet front the situation couldn't be concealed any longer. Hints began to appear both in the Fascist press and on the Italian radio that the Axis position on the Russian front had become critical. At the end of December, after the Russian breakthrough on the Middle Don sector held by the Italians, Colonel Blatto, Rome's chief military commentator, told the Italians not to underrate the Russian offensive.

"It is natural to ask," he said, "whether the Russians aren't renewing the myth of the giant Antaeus, whose strength increased every time he touched the earth.

"Like him, the Russians increase strength each time they touch the earth, especially if it is snowy or muddy."

And last week, Virginio Gayda, Premier Mussolini's journalistic mouthpiece, writing in the Giornale d'Italia, after stating that what the Russians had so far achieved was of limited importance went on as follows:

"Should they, however, succeed in establishing conditions necessary for opening a new phase of the war, then the importance of these achievements might become decisive. Should they achieve their goal the situation would be radically changed."

Although no reference was made to the fate of the Italian expeditionary force the Italians were made to realize that the initiative on the Eastern Front had passed into Russian hands and that the German forces and their satellite armies had been defeated and were withdrawing in a westerly direction. Italian high officers, however, were well acquainted with the real state of affairs and all the potential dangers of a rapidly deteriorating military position. They pressed for and obtained the dismissal of Marshal Cavallero.

The estimated losses of the Italian expeditionary force in Russia since last November amount to 150,000 men. The Italian force may be said to have ceased to exist as a fighting formation.

Immediately after the German attack on Russia a small Italian expeditionary corps consisting of about three divisions was sent by Marshal Cavallero to the Russian front. During the summer of last year its strength was increased to about ten divisions. In July, 1942, the force was officially raised to the status of an army, known by the abbreviated name of Armir.

Part of the Italian force is known to have taken part in the German advance towards Stalingrad and into the Caucasus last summer, its main task being that of keeping pace with its allies on each flank.

First Hard Knock

It was towards the end of 1942 that the Italians took their first hard knock. On the Middle Don five infantry divisions and three light mobile divisions were routed with such heavy losses that they ceased to exist as fighting units. In the last week of January four more Italian divisions were routed and an alpine corps was completely wiped out.

By Feb. 1, all Italian units sent to Russia had been put out of action with the exception of a Blackshirt formation.

Such is briefly the story of the Italian expeditionary force in Russia. It affords the blackest record in the entire military history of Italy.

The consequences of the crushing defeat of the Fascist armies in Russia will have incalculable effects on the future of Fascist Italy. It will hasten the collapse of the regime. It has definitely discredited Mussolini as Commander in Chief of the Italian Army in the eyes of Italy's fighting services. His attempt to fight on all fronts has ended with disaster everywhere.

By a Staff Artist

Could That Have Been Me?

Soviets See Axis Power Sagging Badly in Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—While Mussolini was making one of his increasingly rare public appearances on Feb. 2 and declaring that he would "never give in" as long as Italians are "able to hold arms," the Russian radio was offering a detailed story of what is going on in Italy in which it reported that Italy is becoming the weakest spot in Hitler's Nazi system.

The Soviet report, transmitted via Khabarovsk in Siberia, and recorded by the Government's foreign broadcast intelligence service, listed the growth of anti-Fascist radio stations in Italy, hunger and disorders, as among the present-day symptoms that all is not going well within Italy.

Quoting an article appearing in a Russian publication the Soviet radio report said, in part:

"It is not an accident that the Rome leaders have decreed the death penalty for misdemeanors hitherto punished my imprisonment. The Turin paper 'Stampa' speaks of the growth of the number of underground anti-Fascist radio stations in Italy,

"The Duce himself urged the population of the big cities to evacuate, in view of the British air raids. A few days later the Italian press published an order, signed by Mussolini, whereby each worker deserting his post was to be court-martialed.

"Events in North Africa have forced the Italians to revise not a few immutable truths. . . . The Anglo-American landing in North Africa was like a bolt from the blue.

"Italian propagandists continue to play up the successes of the Axis submarines. However, according to the Milan 'Corriere Della Serra,' the public has lost all interest in figures of Anglo-American sea losses, and it even asserts that such losses have no bearing on the outcome of the war.

"When the Italian King visited Genoa after the devastating bombing the population met him with cries, demanding immediate peace.

"The chaos in northern Italy has struck a blow at two especially vulnerable spots of Fascist economy—the supply of food for the population and financing.

"Regarding the currency problem, even the Fascist financial expert, De Steffani, in his current article in the 'Stampa,' painted a picture far from reassuring. So-called Abyssinian bank notes, hitherto circulated only in Italy's colonies, were recently put into circulation in the territory of Italy itself.

"The domestic atmosphere in Sicily is tense. Hunger and the German garrison, these two main scourges of the Italian people, are felt in Sicily much more than in any other part of the country.

"Even the Fascist press could not deny that disorders took place in Sicily. Home newspapers tried to explain these disorders away by blaming them on the Mafia, traditional bandit organization of the island. However, the Fascist press trumpeted for years that the Mafia had been completely liquidated.

"The situation in Italy is causing serious worry to the masters of Mussolini in Berlin. Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering's organ, 'the National Zeitung,' writes that German-Italian comradeship of arms is compelled to undergo heavy trials. The 'Bresseler Zeitung' refers to the serious threat that has arisen in Italy. Italy is manifestly becoming the weakest spot in Hitler's sytem of domination over Western Europe."

Italy's Empire: A History of Failures

By Edgar R. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Undoubtedly the loss of Libya constitutes a grievous blow to what is left of Italian home front morale.

The loss of Ethiopia, Eritrea and Somaliland must dwindle to insignificance in the eyes of a people just becoming aware of the fact that the blunders of its leaders have deprived Italy of her last foothold on the African continent.

When the Fascist Grand Council on Oct. 25, 1938, declared Libya part of metropolitan Italy and when Mussolini informed the world that the precarious colonial foothold of 25 years ago had become the Fascist "quarta sponda," the "New Italy beyond the sea," the Italians took their first step on the road to disaster.

The Italian occupation of Libya, recognized by Turkey in the peace treaty of Lausanne in 1912, was the result of Italy's failure in 19th-century imperialism. Tunisia had been occupied by France, Egypt by England, and Francesco Crispi's Ethiopian campaign had ended in a complete disaster.

But the occupation of the two Turkish vilayets of Tripoli and Bengazi forming Tripolitania and Cyrenaica did not solve Italy's colonial problem.

The new colony was by no means easily exploitable. The country had to be conquered step by step and the bareness of the soil was a tremendous obstacle even to the most modern methods of scientific agriculture.

Weather Too Uncertain

Only the coastal region and the so-called Djebel receive sufficient rain to permit the cultivation of Mediterranean plants. But even where precipitation is still adequate tropical plants cannot stand the fluctuating temperature of Libya.

Only wheat and barley, from time immemorial the two cereals characteristic of the Mediterranean area, can grow in the Libyan steppe. Olive, vine and almond are able to withstand the inclemency of weather and soil conditions only where the yearly precipitation is more than 10 inches. Although in some regions artificial irrigation can make up for the dryness of the Libyan climate there are no permanent rivers. It is thus obvious that even utilization of all potential subsoil reserves will never transform the small islands of fertile land into an area of densely populated and prosperous settlements.

Nor does the Libyan coastline offer good harbor facilities. A rocky submarine terrace only a few feet below sea level and stretching out as far as 300 feet into the sea makes the coast most unsuitable for maritime commerce, although Tripoli is favored by a sudden natural interruption of the terrace and reefs.

Italian colonial policy anxious to avoid occupation of the last "available" North African territory by either Britain or Germany decided in 1912 to strike hard. The year 1914 saw the Italians undisputed masters of Tripolitania and of a considerable part of Cyrenaica.

However, the withdrawal of the Libyan troops during World War I led to increased pressure of native and Turkish elements. In 1916 only a few coastal towns represented all that was left of Prime Minister Giovanni Giolitti's colonial adventure. At the end of 1919 the Italian sphere of influence comprised the city of Tripoli, two other coastal points in Tripolitania and Bengazi in Cyrenaica.

Minister of Colonies Luigi Rossi advanced the view in 1920 that all efforts should be concentrated upon holding the coastline since it was the most valuable part from the military and economic viewpoints, and that therefore Italy should leave the interior to itself since it was too poor anyway.

Fascists Sought Expansion

However, when the Fascist regime came to power, Italian policy in Libya moved definitely in the direction of expansion.

The Fascists quickly learned that while Libya was of value in establishing Italy's Mediterranean security, the country was more or less worthless economically.

Since the days of the Arab invasion, Tripolitania had been important only on account of its excellent connections with Central Africa. Due to favorable natural conditions, such as the lack of high mountains, it was a typical transit territory with Tripoli as the gate to the Sahara. The city was the terminus of the vitally important Sudan caravan route over Lake Chad to the Mediterranean. With the decline of the Central African caravan trade in modern times due to the Sudan's accessibility from West Africa and from the Nile valley Tripoli lost its former importance.

Fascist policy in Libya, however, sought to rebuild the Tripolitanian commercial empire through a policy of settlement and military occupation in order to strenghten the importance of the north-south route Tripoli-Naples-Genoa or Tripoli-Trieste as a countermove against British domination of the Mediterranean west-east route. The first step in this direction was taken in 1930 with the complete military occupation of the Fezzan, the southern part of Tripolitania, pointing in the direction of Lake Chad. But the deserted Tripoli-Sudan route could be made important only by Italian influence in the Sudan. This explains one of the main reasons behind the Ethiopian conquest.

In 1941 the Italian review "Geopolitica," mouthpiece of Major General Karl Haushofer's Italian followers, declared the desert must be conquered from the hinterland of Tripoli to the savannas north of Lake Chad and suggested the construction of a double track railroad with a highway running parallel to it on each side. The plan envisaged a complex system of feeding railroads radiating in all directions from the two main lines. The entire system was planned in such a way as to draw the major portion of African trade towards Tripolitania and the Mediterranean.

Resources Not Sufficient

Significantly enough its proponents stressed the military value of such a plan. In a future war between "Europe and America" on the African continent, it was said, this great central artery would protect "Eurafrica" against an American surprise attack!

Actually, however, the Italian experiment was doomed to failure in view of the limited resources at the disposal of the Fascist regime.

Italian colonial successes during the 1920's were very insignificant. Capital was not available, and Italian colonial experience was restricted.

The real beginning of Fascist policy neglecting the economic factor in favor of an aggressive and irresponsible policy of colonial expansion came shortly after the final establishment of the Fascist dictatorship in 1925.

In 1926 Premier Mussolini went to Libya obviously to speed up the process of Fascist penetration. Still it took more than two years before the first official step was taken by Rome.

A law issued in June, 1928, released all state lands so that they might be cultivated by Italian peasant families.

Not more than 15,000 square kilometers in Tripolitania were available for agricultural or pastoral purposes and the lack of subsoil water obtainable through artesian wells reduced the area to approximately 5,000 square kilometers. The situation in Cyrenaica was just as bad. Moreover, all efforts to bring about artificial irrigation were futile, thus reducing the available Cyrenaican area of 10,000 square kilometers of arable land to 2,000. Here it must be remembered that Libya is six times as large as Italy itself!

But the Fascist government, driven by political hopes rather than by economic considerations, did not give up.

Up to summer of 1937, 732 families had been settled, mostly around Tripoli. Yet at the same time the entire Italian agricultural population in Libya amounted to only 2,683 families!

The military character of the entire settlement policy was emphasized by the fact that from 25,000 in 1921 the Italian population in Libya had increased to 150,000 in 1938 of whom at least 70,000 were soldiers.

Covered by Decrees

To preserve the threatening aspects of Italy's Mediterranean policy, the Libyan failure was covered up with the official decree of October, 1938, declaring the four Libyan coastal provinces of Tripoli, Misurata, Bengazi and Derna part of metropolitan Italy. However, the entire Libyan administration remained in the hands of the Ministry of Colonies in Rome.

To increase the effect of this gesture designed to impress the people of Italy and to intimidate Great Britain in Egypt and France in Tunisia, the regime in November, 1938, organized another of the typically Fascist demonstrations by sending more than 15,000 settlers in special uniforms like a victorious army to Libya.

The successful conquest of Ethiopia relegated Italian plans to expand southward in the direction of Lake Chad to the background. Since the Ethiopian campaign Mussolini's plans had become ambitious. He was dreaming of an incorporation of Egypt and the Sudan into his colonial empire. In all probability this was to be followed by a move into the Middle East and into the Chad region, the latter aiming at an encirclement of French North Africa from the rear.

German military assistance was available. Between 1936 and 1939 a small army of German military experts and General Staff officers headed by Marshals Walther von Brauchitsch and Erwin Rommel descended into Libya to prepare plans for a future invasion of Egypt.

But did the Germans take into consideration the great weakness of the Italian North African situation? We may assume that they did. Still this weakness probably has been one of the main reasons for the failure of Marshal Erwin Rommel's repeated efforts to break through to Alexandria. The Italian settlement policy proved to be without much military value.

Today nothing is left of the politically and militarily dramatic but economically unsound Fascist policy.

U-Boat Menace No. 1 Threat

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—The U-boat menace was described as the No. 1 threat to sea communications of the United Nations in talks last night by Navy Secretary Frank Knox and First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander.

"The enemy submarine is our most menacing danger now—we have struggled desperately to meet it but we don't yet have enough equipment to do the job properly," Mr. Knox told the twenty-fifth anniversary dinner of the Foreign Press Association at the Waldorf-Astoria.

"We must soberly face severe losses in the months ahead until our power conquers the U-boats as it has, one by one, conquered all the other difficulties in our common task," Mr. Knox said, speaking from Washington by telephone.

Reviewing United Nations' recent successes, the First Lord of the Admiralty said "now the tide is on the turn," but declared our fundamental task was "to maintain at all costs the sea communications of the United Nations against the threat of surface and U-boat attack." He spoke from London.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott L (1.60a)	2	56½	56	56	— ¼
Abbott pf (4) †	10	112	112	112	+1
Adams Exp (.45e)	18	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Addressograph (1)	10	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
Air Reduction (1a)	5	39¾	39½	39¾	— ¼
Alleghany pr pf	2	17	17	17	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	11	4	4	4	+ ⅛
Alleghany Corp	24	1⅛	1	1⅛	
Alleghany pf xw	2	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Alleg pf $30 ww	6	7½	7⅜	7½	— ¼
Allegheny Lud (2e)	17	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅜
Allied Ch&Dye(6a)	1	151⅜	151⅜	151⅜	— ⅜
Allied Mills (1e)	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
Allied St .15g	8	7	6⅞	7	
Allis Ch Mfg (1)	3	29⅜	29	29⅜	+ ⅛
Alpha P C (¼g)	1	19	18⅞	19	
Amerada Pet (2)	3	73½	73¼	73½	
Am Ag Ch (1.20a)	1	25¼	25	25¼	— ⅛
Am Airline (1½e)	2	53¾	53	53¾	+ ½
Am Bank N (.10g)	24	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Am Bk N pf (3) †	1	47½	47½	47½	
Am Bosch (¼e)	2	6	6	6	— ⅛
Am Br Sh (1.70e)	7	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ¼
Am Cable & Rad	45	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	2	80	79½	79½	— ½
Am Can pf (7) †	70	151¼	151¼	151¼	—1¼
Am Car & Fdy	31	29½	28½	28½	— ¼
Am C & F pf (7)	7	72¼	70½	72¼	+2¼
Am Ch & C (2)	1	19½	19½	19½	
Am Chicle (4a)	1	96	96	96	—1
Am Cry S 2½e	3	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
Am European ½e	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
Am Export (2)	4	26	25½	26	+ ⅛
Am Ice	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
Am & For Pow	12	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
Am & F P 2 pf	19	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	— ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	1	3	3	3	
Am Hide& L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	— ½
Am-Hawaii SS (3)	3	33⅞	33½	33½	— ¼
Am Home (2.40)	3	55	54⅞	55	+ ⅜
Am International	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Am Inv I pf 2½ †	1	44⅛	44	44	
Am Locomotive	21	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ¼
Am M & Fdy (.80)	2	13	13	13	— ⅛
Am Metal (1)	2	21¼	21⅛	21¼	— ⅛
Am News (1.80) †	10	29	29	29	— ¾
Am Pow & Lt	28	1½	1⅜	1½	
Am P&L $6 pf	7	24	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛
Am P&L $5 pf	9	20	19⅞	20	— ¼
Am R & S (.15g)	17	7	6⅞	7	
Am Roll M .20g	11	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
Am R M pf 4½ †	310	60	59¾	59¾	+ ¼
Am Safety R (¾e)	3	10¼	10	10¼	+ ½
Am Seat (1e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Am Smelt (2)	17	39½	38¾	38⅞	— ⅛
Am Smelt pf (7) †	70	148	147	148	+2
Am Stl Fdrs (1½g)	26	22¼	21⅞	22	+ ¼
Am Stove .30g	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	—1
Am Sugar pf (7)	4	96⅝	96	96⅝	—1⅜
Am Sum Tob (2e)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
Am Tel & Tel (9)	21	131¾	131¼	131⅜	— ⅝
Am Tobacco 3a	1	51	51	51	— ⅛
Am Tobacco B 3a	17	52	51¾	52	
Am Tob pf (6)	†150	140	139	140	
Am Type Fdrs	6	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
Am Viscose ½g	19	44¼	44	44⅛	— ⅛
Am Water Works	2	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
Am Woolen	2	61¾	61¼	61¼	Feb 3
Am Wool pf (8e)	4	61¾	61¼	61¼	Feb 3
Am Zinc L & S	17	5	4¾	5	
Anaconda C (2½e)	28	26½	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
A P W Paper	18	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
Armour III	43	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Arm Ill pr pf	2	52	52	52	
Armstrong C (¾g)	4	4⅛	3½	4⅛	+ ⅞
Arnold Const ½	4	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
Artloom (½e)	1	5	5	5	
Associated DG ½g	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Atch T&SF 1½g	6	71½	71	71	+ ½
Atch T&SF pf (5)	8	28½	27½	27⅞	— ⅛
Atl Coast Line 2e	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	+1
Atl G&W In pf 5e	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	
Atlantic Refin .15g	9	21¾	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
Atlas Corp (½e)	1	8¾	8¼	8¼	
Atlas Powd 3½e	1	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	— ⅛
Atlas Tack ½e	2	8	7⅞	8	
Aust Nich pr A †	40	34½	34	34½	—1
Aviation Co (⅛e)	18	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Baldwin Loco (1e)	49	13	12¼	12¾	+ ½
Balt & Ohio	5	4	3⅞	4	
Balt & Ohio pf	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	
Bangor & Ar	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Bang&A pf 2½k †	90	43⅞	43	43⅞	+1⅛
Barber Asphalt	1	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
Ben I L pr pf 2½	2	55½	55½	55½	+ ¼
Barker pf 2¾ †	70	34	34	34	
Barnsdall Oil(.60)	43	14¼	13½	14⅛	+ ⅜
Bath Ir Wks (2e)	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
Batrice Cream(1a)	2	23⅝	23½	23½	—1
Bell Aircraft	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 3¾e	20	36⅛	35¾	36⅛	+ ⅛
Best & Co (1.60a)	1	25½	25½	25½	
Best Foods (.60)	5	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Beth Steel (1½g)	31	59⅞	59	59½	— ¼
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	
Bigelow-Sanf (2)	2	29	29	29	— ¾
Black & Deck 1.60	3	17½	17½	17½	
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	5	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Blumenth pf 14e †	10	85	85	85	
Boeing Airp (1e)	4	16¼	16	16⅛	— ⅛
Bohn Al&Brass 3e	1	44	44	44	— ½
Bon Ami B 2½ †	30	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ¼
Bond Stores(1.60)	3	19	18⅞	19	+ ¼
Borden Co (.30g)	8	23⅝	23½	23⅝	
Borg-Warner 1.60	3	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
Boston & Maine	5	3⅛	3	3	+ ¼
Bridgeport Brass 1	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	8	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
Briggs & Strat (3)	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	— ¼
Bristol-My 1.90e	3	39¼	39	39¼	+ ¼
Bklyn-Man Tr	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Brunsw-Balke ¼g	1	14	14	14	
Bucyrus-Erie ½e	11	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	115	4⅛	3½	4	+ ⅜
Budd Mfg pf	6	83	77	83	+6
Budd Wheel (1e)	25	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
Buffalo Forge (2e)	3	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛
Bullard Co (2½e)	2	20¾	20½	20½	
Burling Mills .35g	3	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
Burl M pf 2¾	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Burr Add M (.60)	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Bush Terminal	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Butler Bros (.15g)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ½
Butler Bros pf 1½	1	3¾	3½	3⅝	
Butte C&Z (¼e)	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Byers A M Co	2	70½	72	72	—1
Byers pf 1.82k †	40	17	17	17	
Byron Jack (¼g)	2				
Callahan Z-Lead	24	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	+ ⅛
Calumet&Hec (1)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Campbell Wy 1½e	6	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Can Dr G A (.60)	10	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Can Pacific	74	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Cap Adm pf (3) †	30	42	42	42	+1½
Caro C&O (5) †	80	90	89½	90	
Carpenter Stl 2½e	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	Feb 3
Carriers&Gen .20a	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Caterpil Tract (2)	4	44	43¼	43¼	— ¾
Celanese Corp (2)	10	28⅜	28¼	28½	— ¼
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	1	96¾	96¾	96¾	
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	310	97	96½	97	+ ½
Celotex Corp (½)	7	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
Cent Aguirre 1½	1	19	19	19	
Cent Foundry .10g	4	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
Cent RR NJ	15	53¾	53¼	53¾	+ ⅜
Cent Viol Sug2½e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Century Rib Ma	2	5	5	5	
Cerro de Pas (4)	4	34⅞	34⅝	34¾	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Cert-teed 6%pf †210		38¼	37¾	37¾	+ ¼
Ches & Ohio (3a)	14	36⅞	36¾	36⅞	
Chi & E Ill A .59g	5	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
Chi Great West	2	2⅜	2½	2½	
Chi Grt W pf 1¾e	1	12½	12½	12½	
Chi Mail Order ½e	5	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Chi Rk Is & Pac	8	½	½	½	
Chi R I 6% pf	32	1	⅞	1	
Chi R I 7% pf	26	1½	1¼	1½	+ ¼
Chi Yell Cab (1)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
Chickasha Cot O 1	5	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅜
Chile Cop (½g) †	10	26½	26½	26½	—1½
Chrysler Cp (3½e)	12	71⅛	70½	70½	— ¼
City Ice&F (1.20)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
City Stores	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Clark Equip (3)	2	34½	34¼	34½	— ⅛
Clev E Il pf 4½ †	70	111¼	111¼	111¼	
Clev Grap Br (2e)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	
Climax Mol 1.20a	18	40½	39½	39¾	— ¾
Cluett Peab 2¼e	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¼
Coca-Cola (3a)	1	99½	99½	99½	— ½
Colgate-P-P ½a	7	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Collins & Aik	7	19	18⅞	19	— ⅛
Col & Sou 1pf	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅜
Colum Br A 1½e	7	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Colum Br B 1½e	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
Colum G & El	27	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
Col G&E 6%pf 6	3	49	48¾	48¾	+ ¼
Col G&E5%pf5 †	10	5	45	5	—1
Colum Pict (½e)	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Comi Credit (3)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	
Comi Invest Tr (3)	8	32½	31¾	32½	+ ⅜

Today's sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day's sales	826,240
1943 volume to date	20,998,262
1942 volume to date	13,697,965

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Comi Solvents .60e	11	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Com'with & South	17	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Comw & Sou pf	2	40⅜	40¼	40⅜	+ ⅛
Com'wlth Ed .35g	16	24¾	24½	24½	— ¼
Conde Nast (.40e)	1	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
Congol-Nairn (1a)	2	18	17⅛	17⅛	
Consol Aircraft	3	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	
Consol Cigar 1½e	3	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Con C pr pf 6½ †	40	98	98	98	— ¾
Cons Copperm .45e	11	5½	5⅛	5⅜	— ⅛
Cons Edison(1.60)	†39	17⅛	17	17⅛	
Cons Edison pf (5)	2	96	95½	96	+ ½
Consol Oil (½)	22	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
Consolodation Coal	24	9¼	9	9	+ ⅛
Consolodation Cl pf	1	40	40	40	+1
Container Corp ¼g	●4	18¾	18½	18⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Baking ½g	66	6⅛	5⅞	6	
Cont Bak pf (8)	2	101	100	100	— ½
Cont Can (1¼e)	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
Cont Diam F .65e	1	8½	8½	8½	
ConsFilm In pf 1e	2	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	41¾	41⅜	41⅝	— ⅜
Cont Motors (.55e)	16	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Cont Oil Delaw 1	2	29	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
Cont Steel (2e)	2	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
Copperweld Stl .80	2	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
Corn Exch 2.40 †	3	39	39	39	
Corn Products 2.60	2	56¼	56	56¼	+ ¼
Coty Inc (¼e)	1	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	13	16	15⅝	16	
Crane cv pf 5	†310	99¼	98¾	98¾	
Cream of Wh 3½g	1	18¼	17¾	18¼	+ ⅜
Crosley Corp 1½e	1	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
Crown C&S ½e	6	22	21¾	22	+ ⅜
Crown Cork pf 2¼	1	41	41	41	
Crucible Steel (2e)	18	34⅜	33¾	34⅛	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl pf (5)	6	74¾	73¾	74¾	— ¼
Cuba RR pf †	20	10	10	10	
Cuban-Am Sug 3½e	9	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Cudahy Pack	1	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
Cuneo Press 1½	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	218	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	+ ⅜
Curtis P pr pf 3¼k	24	23½	21½	23	+ ½
Curtiss-Wright 1e	32	7⅝	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 2e	5	23¼	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham 1¾e	3	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
Davega Stores ½e	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Daviso Ch .60e	6	14⅜	14½	14½	
Decca Records .60a	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 1.35e	11	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
Deere pf 1.40	2	31⅝	31½	31½	+ ⅝
Del & Hudson	12	10⅜	10	10⅜	— ⅜
Del Lack & West	25	4⅛	4	4⅛	
Den & R G W pf	24	1¼	⅞	1¼	+ ⅛
Detroit Edis .30g	12	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	80	22½	22⅜	22½	+ ½
Diam T Motor (1e)	2	10	10	10	
Dist Cp-S (h2.22)	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¾
Dixie-Vortex ½e	1	11	11	11	— ¼
Dixie-Vor-A2½ †	30	39	39	39	
Doehler Die Cas (2)	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
Dome Min (h.40g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Douglas Airc (5e)	6	61¾	60½	60⅝	— ⅞
Dow Chem (3)	1	135	135	135	— ⅞
Dresser Mfg (1¼2e)	11	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ⅜
Dunhill Int	14	6½	5⅞	6⅜	+ ⅜
du Pont deN 4¼4e	6	143	142½	143	— ¾
du Pont pf (4½2)	2	126⅜	126½	126½	— ⅜
Eastern Air Lines	3	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
Eastern Roll Mill	4	4⅞	4½	4¾	
Eastman Kodak (5)	2	155½	154½	154½	—1¼
Eaton Mfg (3)	●4	35¾	35½	35¾	+ ⅜
El & Mus Ind .06g	22	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 2½e	4	32¾	32⅜	32¾	+ ⅛
Elec Boat (1e)	3	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	39	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	8	34	33¾	33¾	— ¾
El Storage Bat (2)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	
El Paso N G .2.40	2	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
Eng Pub Service	18	4	3¾	4	
Eng PS2$6 pf 6 †	30	73	73	73	
Equit Office Bldg	1		½	½	— ⅛
Erie Railroad (1e)	8	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
Erie Railroad ct 1e	24	8⅝	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
Erie Rail pf A (5)	4	42¾	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
Eureka Vac Cl .10e	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
Evans Products	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Fairbanks Mor (1)	6	34⅜	33½	34⅜	+ ¼
Fajardo Sugar (2)	6	24	23¾	24	
Fed Mining&Sm 4	10	22¾	22½	22¾	
Fed Mogul (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
Fed Mot Truck .40	11	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
Fed D Strs pf 4¼	2	86	86	86	+2
Ferro Enam	3	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	1	43½	43½	43½	— ⅛
Firestone T&R ⅜g	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
First Nat Strs 2½	2	33⅝	33½	33⅝	
Flinkote (¼g)	2	16¾	16½	16½	— ¼
Florsh Shoe A (2)	1	22	22	22	
Foster Wheeler	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Fost W 6 pf 1½ †	40	18½	18¼	18½	— ¼
Francisco Sugar	5	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Gabriel Co .10g	2	2½	2½	2½	
Gair (Robt) (¼e)	42	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	— ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	8	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind 1¼g	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Gen Am Trans (2e)	14	41	40½	41	+ ⅝
Gen Baking (1.25g)	1	7	7	7	
Gen Bak pf (8) †	10	138	138	138	
Gen Cable	1	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	6	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ¼
Gen Cab pf 1¾k †	20	76¼	76¼	76¼	— ¾
Gen Cigar (1)	6	25⅛	25	25⅛	— ⅜
Gen Elec (1.40)	57	34	33⅝	33¾	— ⅛
Gen Foods (.40g)	12	36¾	36½	36½	— ½
Gen Foods pf 4½	1	114¾	114¾	114¾	— ¼
Gen G & El A	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Gen G&El cv pf †	10	99	99	99	+4½
Gen Mills (4)	1	87	87	87	+ ¼
Gen Motors ½g	3	46⅜	46⅛	46⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Out Adv .20e	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Gen Out Adv A 3e	2	21	21	21	+ ⅞
Gen Prec Eq (1)	15	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Print Ink .30e	5	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
Gen Pub Service	1	¾	¾	¾	
Gen Ry Signal 1¼e	1	15	15	15	
Gen Real & Util	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Refract 1.20e	4	18¾	18	18	— ⅜
Gen Shoe (¾g)	6	11½	11½	11½	
Gen SC pf 1¾k †	●10	64¾	64¾	64¾	+ ½
Gen Tel (1.60)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
Gen Time Inst (1)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
Gillette S R .45e	2	6	6	6	
Gimbel Bros	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	1	62	62	62	
Glidden Co (.30g)	5	16¾	16½	16½	
Glidden cv pf 2¼	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
Gobel (Adolf)	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
Goebel Brew (.20)	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Goodrich (BF) pf 5	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
Goodrich (BF) pf 5	3	86¾	86¼	86¼	— ½
Goodyear T&R ½g	6	27	26⅞	27	
Goodyear T&R pf 5	3	95½	95½	95½	— ½
Goth Hosiery ¼e	4	5⅝	5½	5½	
Graham-Paige Mot	9	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Granby C Min .60	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Grand Union	6	10	9¾	9⅞	— ¾
Grant (WT) 1.40a	2	30	30	30	+ ½
Gt Nor Ir O ct 2e	1	15¾	15½	15¾	
Gt W S ug pf 7 †	40	143	143	143	
Gt Nor Ry pf (2e)	14	24¾	24	24½	
Gt West Sug (2)	4	26	25¾	25¾	
Green (H L) 2a	6	34½	34	34¼	— ⅛
Greyhound Cp (1a)	11	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
Grum Air En 1½2e	20	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	+ ⅜
Guantan Sugar	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf †	20	87½	87	87½	+1
Gulf Mob & Ohio	2	4	4	4	
Gulf M&O pf 2½e	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ¼
Hall WF Print 1a	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
Hamil Watch .80e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
Harb-Walker ¼g	1	16¼	16¼	16¾	+ ¼
Hat Cp Am A ¼g	6	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ¼
Hayes Mfg	15	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Hazel-At Gl (5) †	1	98½	98½	98½	
Hercles Motor (1)	1	14	14	14	+ ¼
Hercules Pow 2½e	4	77½	76¾	77½	+ ¼
Hersh Ch cv pf 4a	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	— ¼
Holland Furn (2)	2	29½	29½	29½	— ¾
Hollander (A) (1a)	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
Homestake Min	5	34¾	34¼	34¾	+ ⅛
Houd-Hersh B .80e	1	1½	1½	1⅜	
Household Fin pf 5	3	1 99¼	1 99	1 09¼	+ ½
Houston Oil	7	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Howe Sound (3a)	3	35⅛	34½	34½	+ ¾
Hudson B M&S h2	2	2⅜	2	2⅜	+ ⅜
Hudson Mot	5	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
Illinois Central	5	½	½	½	— ⅛
Ill Central pf	2	20½	20¼	20½	

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Indpls Pr&Lt .30g	1	14¼	14¼	14¾	+ ⅛
Indust Rayon (2a)	1	34	44	34	— ¼
Inger-Rand 1½g	1	58½	58½	58½	Feb 3
Inland Steel (1g)	6	68⅛	67¾	68	— ¼
Inspirat C Cop (1)	8	11½	11⅛	11¼	
Intercon Rubber 1e	1	7¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
Interlake Iron ½e	9	7¾	7⅛	⅞	
It Harvester (2a)	2	58½	58½	58⅛	
Int Harv pf (7) †	●50	104½	104½	104½	+1¼
nt Hydro-Elec A	22	1⅛	1	1	
Int Mer Marine	4	11½	10⅝	11½	+ ⅞
Int Min & Ch ½e	12	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	24	32½	32½	32⅞	
Int Paper	15	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Int Paper pf (5)	12	53⅜	53	53¼	— ½
Int Ry Cen Am	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅜
Int Ry pf 1¾k †	20	44	44	44	— ¼
Int Shoe (1.80)	3	31½	31½	30¾	— ⅛
Int Silver (¾g)	1	38½	38½	38½	— ½
Int Tel & Tel	29	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	
Int T & T for ct	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Interst D Strs ¼g	1	10	10	10	— ¼
Intertype Cp (1e)	4	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
Jarvis WB) 30g	1	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅛
Johns-Manv (2¼e)	4	70¾	70½	70½	— ½
Jones & L Stl (1g)	17	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	
Jones&L Stl pfA 5	2	58¼	58	58¼	— ¼
Joy Mfg (.90e)	6	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	
Kan City South	1

Technique for Getting Higher Octane 'Gas' Steadily Improves

Last of three articles on the development of high-octane gasoline and its place in the current war program.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Previous articles described the means by which octane-ratings for gasoline are measured and the great technical progress in recent years in developing synthetic gasolines of 100-octane rating satisfactory for avoiding knock in modern high-compression airplane engines.

Progress has been most rapid in the last two years, for two reasons. In the first place, such technical developments tend to be cumulative. One new development fits in with another. More and more methods are now available for breaking up or putting together petroleum molecules to get a desired result.

It is now possible to make blending stock for high-octane gasoline not only by combining two C_4 cuts to make an octane or C_8 cut, but also by combining C_3 and C_5 cuts; and new methods of "isomerizing" straight hydrocarbon chain molecules like butanes and octanes, so as to give them the bunchy shape of the "iso" molecules, which seems to give resistance to gasoline knocking.

How the Catalyst Works

Techniques from other industries also contribute. For instance, no one knew why a catalyst in the shape of a powder fine as talc would speed the cracking of petroleum gas molecules. But the new microscope has given a clue. The technique which expands to gargantuan scale here contracts to a tiny scale, as the electron microscope is turned on the particle of catalyst.

Imperceptible except in mass to the naked eye, it looked as big as a boulder under the new microscope, which is expected soon to magnify to as high as 300,000 times, (against the 1500-magnitude limit of the old-fashioned instrument). And so enlarged, the catalyst particle shows innumerable little pockets and depressions on the surface. The gas, it is imagined, flows in and out of these and is there split or cracked.

The other reason for the rapid advance is, of course, the vast stimulus of the war. It has not only financed a huge construction program but also greatly stimulated petroleum research. Probably over 2000 petroleum chemists are now working on problems which should lead to better methods of getting both 100-octane and synthetic rubber materials out of crude oil.

It would be unwise even to put together the published figures of the current aviation-gasoline program, for it might make easier the intricate piecing together of facts and figures by enemy agents which largely constitutes modern spying. Suffice it to say that since 1940 the program has been multiplied and then multiplied again. The oil companies were more forehanded than Washington in the matter, and not only had more aviation gasoline on hand before Pearl Harbor than they knew what to do with, but also had embarked on large building programs in the field, which could be and were readily expanded after Pearl Harbor.

Importance of 100-Octane

The importance of the program may be seen from the fact that last summer, when there was general chopping of programs to fit the whole defense picture, 100-octane plant construction plans went through unscathed. And even at the present time, the controversy over how the scarce equipment shall be divided between synthetic rubber, 100-octane, escort ships, merchant ships, and planes, seems to have left the 100-octane program unaffected.

There was a serious danger last year that the program for 100-octane and for synthetic rubber might interfere, due to the limited supply of such gases as butylene, iso-butylene, iso-butane and others. This seems to have been cleared up, however, by refining advances which produced either more of these or substitutes. The present tightness is entirely different; it is a matter of scarce equipment rather than of scarce raw materials.

Importance of the program is due to the fact that all 100-octane or aviation gasoline (the terms are now virtually synonymous) has to be made synthetically, and even for the base stock (to go with the alkylate or other blending agent and then be leaded) the supply of good "aviation crudes," or raw petroleums which distill a fair amount of high-octane base stock, is very small. The best aviation crudes come from California and the Gulf; some come from Venezuela, Peru, and Russia. The Germans have none worth mentioning.

In fact, it is said that no German planes have been taken using over 87 octane. Their engines could of course use 100-octane gasoline if they could capture it, but it would do no good except, perhaps, for quick temporary boosting on take-off and in combat, and even then, since the engines are not built for such high compression, such use might put too much of a strain on the mechanical parts.

The 'Knock' Enigma

The advantage of high-octane gasoline, it should be repeated, lies in the fact that it allows the use of higher inlet pressure in the engine-head, which in turn gives more power. Either the engine can be built to a higher compression ratio, or boosters can be used more safely.

Every airplane engine now has a booster, but those designed for high-altitude work have two or else use the turbo-supercharger. It would be fatal to use less than 100-octane gasoline in such engines. If the pilot did not know that he had inferior "gas," he would boost his engine until it knocked its head off in a few seconds, and if he did know of the substitution of inferior gas, he would not try to take his plane off the ground except after a much longer run or with a much smaller load.

A vast amount of research into knocking or detonation continues, but still nobody knows what causes it. Years ago the General Motors research men began putting quartz windows into engines and then taking photographs, at the rate of 3000 frames a second, of the flame travel. Then they tried to capture some of the gas at the point of detonation or "secondary flame front." But nobody can tell in which direction such premature burning will jump, and they couldn't catch it.

It seems to be a curious fact that the qualities in a gasoline which make for knocking in a standard engine are the very ones which prevent it in a Diesel, and vice versa.

Despite the lack of any yardstick of octane-rating over 100, engineers are now working on gasolines much more resistant to engine-pressure than iso-octane. In fact, it is easy to produce such a super-fuel merely by adding tetraethyl lead to iso-octane. But this also is a hush-hush subject for the duration.

Engine design and gasoline design cannot commercially get far apart. At one time the engine designers may have power plants which could use much higher octane-ratings than the petroleum chemists can turn out—or vice versa. In such case commercial production of the one must wait for development of the other.

(Concluded)

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UNION TANK CAR COMPANY

CHICAGO, ILL., February 2, 1943.

The Board of Directors of Union Tank Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of Fifty Cents (50c) per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of the company, payable March 1, 1943, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 15, 1943. Checks will be mailed by The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Transfer Agent.

C. W. HOCHETTE, *Secretary*

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(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 3s 55-51	110.11	110.11	110.11
10 2½s 68-63	100.21	100.21	100.21

New York City Bonds

14 3s 80	103½	103⅜	103½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s 48	102	102	102
8 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	93½	93¼	93½
15 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	79½	79½	79½
8 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	68½	68½	68½
7 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	61½	61	61
17 Am & For P 5s 2030	81⅜	81⅛	81⅛
26 AmIGChem 5½s 49	104¼	104	104¼
1 Am Int 5½s 49	104½	104½	104½
5 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108¼	108¼	108¼
18 Am T&T 3s 56	109⅛	108¾	109
10 Am Tobacco 3s 62	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
7 Arm Del 4s 55	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
7 AT&SF 4s 95	114⅝	114⅛	114⅝
2 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	96¾	96¾	96¾
2 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	112½	112½	112½
5 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	103	103	103
33 AC Line 1st 4s 52	88⅞	88¼	88⅜
20 AC Line cit 4s 52	78	77¼	77¼
15 AC Line 4½s 54	85¾	85⅛	85⅛
11 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	35¼	34¾	34¾
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	30¼	30¼	30¼
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	100¾	100¾	100¾
10 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	62	61½	61¾
19 B&O 95 st A	36	35½	35½
17 B&O 93 st C	39¾	39	39
12 B&O 2000 st D	36	35¼	35¼
15 B&O 96 st F	35⅝	35¼	35⅜
57 B&O cv 60 st	26⅞	26¼	26½
26 B&O 4s 48	61¼	60¾	60¾
25 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	52¼	51¾	52¼
3 B&O SW 50 st	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
2 B&O TC 4s 59	49	49	49
2 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
7 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103¼	103¼	103¼
10 Boston&Me 4½s 70	44	43½	44
6 Boston&Me 4s 60	76	76	76
96 Bos & NY Air L 4s 55	27	25⅞	27
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	100½	100½	100½
1 Bui Niag El 3½s 67	110½	110½	110½
3 Buf R&P 57 st	37¾	37¾	37¾
10 Bur C R&No 5s 34	16	16	16
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	79½	79½	79½
2 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	115½	115½	115½
1 Can Nat 5s 69 July	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	115	115	115
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	111	111	111
5 Can Nat ry 4½s 56	112¼	112¼	112¼
10 Can Nor 6½s 46	113½	113½	113½
3 Can Pac 5s 44	104¾	104¼	104¾
1 Can Pac 4s 54	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 Can Pac 4s perp	75	75	75
10 Celanese 3½s 62	103½	103½	103½
5 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
5 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	73¾	73¾	73¾
21 Cen Ga Chat 4s 51	41	41	41
2 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	70½	70½	70½
4 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46	21½	21½	21½
5 Cen New Eng 4s 61	73¾	73¾	73¾
34 Cen Pac 5s 60	59½	59⅛	59¼
7 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	89⅛	89⅛	89⅜
7 Cen P Thru Sh 1 4s 54	104¼	104	104¼
21 Cen R R N J 5s 87	24⅜	24½	24½
20 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	23¼	23	23
6 Cen R R N J 4s 87	21½	21½	21½
2 Cen RR NJ 4s 87 Reg	20¼	20¼	20¼
3 Certain-id 5½s 48	24⅞	24½	24½
2 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	104½	104½	104½
57 Chi & Alton 3s 49	19¼	19	19
23 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	77½	77¼	77½
6 CB&Q 4½s 77	70¾	69½	69½
22 CB&Q gen 4s 58	89¾	88⅝	89
10 CB&Q 4½s Ill 49	97¼	97¼	97¼
30 Chi & E Ill inc 97	36½	36¼	36½
3 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	41¾	41½	41½
5 Chi I & L 5s 47	31¾	31¾	31¾
9 Chi I & L 5s 66	8	8	8
78 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	21⅞	21¾	21½
576 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	6½	6¼	6⅜
5 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
11 CM&SP 4½s 89C	47⅜	46½	46½
3 CM&SP 4½s 89E	47	47	47
6 CM&StP gen 4s 89	46⅜	45⅝	45½
35 Chi&&NW 6½s 36	43	42¾	42¾
8 Chi&&NW rfg 5s 2037	26½	26½	26½
26 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	38	37¾	38
5 Chi & NW 4¾s 87	38	38	38
152 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	5½	5¾	5¾
19 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	26⅛	25¾	25¾
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	26	26	26
8 Chi & NW 4s 87	37⅞	37½	37½
1 Chi & NW 3½s 87	35½	35½	35½
26 CRI & P 4½s 52A	24	23¾	24
143 CRI & P cv 5½s 60	73¾	71¾	73¾
90 CRI & P 4s 88	38⅜	38	38⅜
20 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	35¼	35	35¼
143 CRI & P rfg	22	21¾	22
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
6 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	99⅜	99¼	99¼
9 Childs Co 5s 43	48½	48	48
65 CCC&StL 4½s 77	51¾	51½	51⅝
10 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	50	50	50
2 Clev Un Term 5s 73	69¾	69¾	69⅝
2 Clev UnTerm 4½s77C	63¼	63¼	63¼
30 Col & So 4½s 80	27	26½	27
9 Columbia G 5s52May	95¼	95	95
25 Columbia G 5s 1961	92	91¾	92
6 ComlMack inc 69ww	63½	63¼	63½
1 Comwith Ed 3½s 68	111	111	111
5 Comwith Ed cv 3½s58	111⅝	111⅜	111⅝
1 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104	104	104
6 Con Edis 3½s 58	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
12 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104	104	104
5 Con Rys 4s 54	35	35	35
1 Con Rys 4s 56	35½	35½	35½
2 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	93	93	93
5 Consum Pow 3½s 70	111	111	111
1 Consum Pow 3½s 65	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
4 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	93½	93⅛	93⅛
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	33½	33½	33½
10 Cuba No Ry 5½s42rct	28	28	28
5 Curtis Pub 3s 55	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
20 Dayton P&L 3s 70	107	107	107
73 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	59¾	59⅛	59⅛
16 Del P&L 4½s 71	108	107¾	107¾
3 Del P&L 4¼s 69	107	107	107
19 D & R G 4½s 36	26½	26⅜	26½
46 D & R G 4s 36	25½	25	25¼
10 D & R G West 5s 55	6	6	6
71 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	5¾	5½	5½
29 D & R G West 5s 78	21½	21¾	21¼
3 Det Ed 3s 70	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Det T Tun 4½s 61	90	90	90
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110	110	110
4 E TenV&G cn 5s 56	106	106	105
18 Erie 4½s 2015	57⅞	57⅜	57½
3 Erie 4s 95	94⅛	93⅞	93⅞
1 Erie Ohio 3¼s 71	99	99	99
10 Firestone T&R 3s 61	101	101	101
15 Fla E Cst 5s 74	24⅞	24¾	24⅞
7 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	98½	98¼	98¼
2 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	99½	99½	99½
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	96½	96½	96½
11 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	87½	87	87
15 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
6 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	100⅛	100	0100⅛
75 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
25 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	80	78½	78½
5 Gulf M&N 5s 50	90¼	90¼	90¼
8 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	100	100	100
12 Hudson Coal 5s62A	42	41½	41½
62 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	51⅜	51	51⅜
62 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	24¼	24⅛	24¼
15 Ill Cen 3½s 52	46	45⅜	45⅜
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	53¼	53¼	53¼
3 Ill Cen 4s 53	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
72 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	51	50½	50½
17 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	45½	45⅜	45¾
3 Ill Cen Litch 3s 51	66	66	66
1 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	61½	61½	61½
5 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	53	53	53
10 Ill Cen W Line 4s 51 reg	65	62	63
10 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	50½	50¼	50⅛
21 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 53	45⅞	45½	45½
4 Inland Stl 3s 61	105	105	105
12 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
60 nt Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	31	30⅜	30¾
16 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	30¼	30	30
11 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	30	30	30
3 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	43½	45	45
12 Int Paper 6s 55	105¾	105½	105¾
29 Int T&T 4½s 52	67⅞	67⅝	67¾
18 Int T&T 5s 55	71	70⅝	70¾
10 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
10 James F&C lea 4s 59	50	50	50
96 Jones&Laugh Stl3¼s61	96	95⅞	96
16 KCPt&S & Mem 4s 36	73½	72⅜	72⅝
5 K C South 5s 50	72¼	72	72
1 K C South 3s 50	65½	65½	65½
4 Kresge Found 3s 50	102¼	102¼	102¼
7 Lac Gas 5½s 53	87½	87¼	87¼
1 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	58	58	58
1 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	46	46	46
7 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	39⅞	39½	39½
10 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	36⅝	35⅝	35¾
34 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	34	33¾	33¾
11 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	99½	99½	99½
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	83¾	83¾	83¾
2 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Lou&N 4½s 2003	96¼	96¼	96¼
2 Lous & N 1st 4s 2003	91½	90¾	91½
2 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	87	87	87
6 Lou&Nso Jt M 4s 52	95½	95½	95½
11 McKess & Rob 3½s 56	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Mich Cen 3½s 52	97½	97	97
3 Mich Cen 4½s 79	63⅝	63½	63½
6 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	107½	107¼	107½
10 MilSpartaNW 4s 47	30¾	30¾	30⅝
22 MSP&SSMarie 6 46	6⅜	6¼	6¼
11 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	4	3¾	3¾
66 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	20¼	20	20⅛
74 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	19⅞	19½	19⅝
631 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	19⅞	19¼	19¼
1 M-K-T 5s 62A	43	42¾	42¾
50 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	22⅜	22¼	22¼
8 M-K-T 4½s 78	37	37	37
38 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	43⅞	43½	43½
7 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	36¼	36	36
51 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	7½	7¼	7¾
4 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	41½	41⅜	41½
38 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	41⅞	41¼	41½
37 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	41⅜	41⅛	41¼
29 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	41⅞	41¼	41½
34 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	41⅞	41¼	41¼
134 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	13⅞	13¼	13¼
1 MonWPaPubSv 4½s 60	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s 65	111¼	111¼	111¼
15 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	105½	105¼	105½
8 Mor & Essex 5s 55	37¾	37¼	37¾
39 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39⅞	39½	39½
7 NashCha&StL 4s 78	71⅞	71½	71¾
2 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	106¼	106¼	106¼
7 Nat Distill 3½s 49	102½	102¼	102½
10 Natl Steel 3s 65	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3 N Eng RR 5s 45	74¼	74¼	74¼
1 NEnt&StL 4½s 61 B	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝
1 N O Pu Sv 5s 52 A	107	107	107
1 N Orl Term 4s 53	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
30 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	57½	57	57½
7 NO Tex&M 5s 54 B	56⅝	56	56
47 NYC rfg 5s 2013	56⅜	55½	56
114 NYC 4½s 2013 A	51⅞	51½	51⅞
21 NYC cn 4s 98	54⅛	53½	54⅛
62 NYC cv 3¼s 52	73¼	72½	72¾
5 NY&HR 3½s 97 reg	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
2 NYChi&StL 5½s 74 A	79¼	79¼	79¼
52 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	67⅜	67	67⅛
1 NY Dock cv 5s 47	87	87	87
7 NY Dock Co 4s 51	68⅞	68¾	68⅞
1 NY Edis 3¼s 65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
7 NY G El H&P 5s 48	117	117	117
3 NY G El H&P 4s 49	112¾	112¾	112¾
3 N Y Lack&W 4½s 73	68½	68½	68½
76 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	41⅞	41¾	41⅝
2 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	53½	53	53
29 NYNH&H 4½s 67	39¾	39½	39⅝
4 NYNH&H 4s 55	36¼	36¼	36¼
41 NYNH&H 4s 57	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛
3 NYNH&H 3½s 47	34½	34½	34½
1 NYNH&H 3½s 54	34	34	34
8 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	34½	34½	34½
50 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
3 NY O&W gen 4s 55	4¼	4¼	4¼
NY S&W gen 5s 40	12½	12½	12½
171 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	11¾	11½	11⅜
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	104	104	104
12 Norf&Sou cv 5s 2014	32⅜	31¾	31¾
5 Norf Sou 4½s 98	74	74	74
1 Norf & W 4s 96	103⅜	102¾	103⅛
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	103¼	103¼	103¼
59 Nor Pac 6s 2047	68	67	67¼
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
14 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	54	53½	53½
50 Nor Pac 4s 97	77⅞	77½	77⅜
7 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44⅜	44	44¼
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	42½	42½	42½
10 Ore RR&Nav 4s 46	106¾	106¾	106⅜
1 Pac Cst 1st 5s 46	95	95	95
1 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	97½	97½	97½
5 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	71	71	71
48 Para Pict 4s 56	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 PenCo 4s 63	102½	102½	102½
6 Pen Oh & Det 4½s 77	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	102	102	102
3 Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
22 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	104¼	103⅞	104
8 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	92⅜	92⅛	92⅛
11 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	99	99	99
4 Pen RR 3¾s 70	92½	92	92½
30 Pen RR 3¼s 52	94⅛	93⅝	93⅝
1 Peoria East 4s 60	48½	48½	48½
12 Pere Marq 5s 56	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
22 Pere Marq 4½s 80	62	61⅞	61⅞
5 Pere Marq 4s 56	69½	69⅛	69⅛
4 Phila Co 4¼s 61	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2 Phil Elec 3½s 67	111¼	111¼	111¼
10 Phil El 2¾s 71	103	103	103
17 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	97⅛	97¼	97⅛
10 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	23½	23	23
30 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
1 PCC & SL 5s 70A	108	108	108
1 PCC & SL 5s 75 B	108⅛	107⅞	107⅞
8 PCCC & St L 4½s 77	102⅝	102½	102⅝
5 Pitt Coal& Ir 4½s 52	96	96	96
5 Pitt Steel 4½s 50 B	99½	99½	99½
1 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58A	58½	58½	58½
6 Pitt & WVa 4½s 59B	59	58½	58½
18 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	59	58⅞	59
18 Porti Gen E 4½s 60		92¾	92½	92¾
2 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	97	97	97
73 Prov Sec 4s 57	9½	9	9½
7 Readg 4½s 97 A	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
16 Readg 4½s 97 B	81⅛	81	81
18 Rdg Jer Can 4s 51	92⅜	92½	92½
1 Republic Steel 5½s 54	105	105	105
6 Republic Steel 4½s 56	102¾	102½	102¾
39 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	66½	65½	65½
10 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	31⅞	31	31½
14 St LIM&S 4s R&G 33	82⅛	82	82
6 St L Peo&NW 5s 48	46	46	46
13 St LSF 5s 50B	23½	23	23
148 St LSF 4½s 78	24⅝	24½	24¼
5 St LSF 4½s 78ct st	24	24	24
24 St LSF 4s 50 A	21¾	21⅜	21⅜
3 St LSF 4s 50A	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
1 St LSW rfg 5s 90	31½	31½	31½
1 St LSW 1st 4s 89	91½	90½	90½
11 St P&KC ShL 4½s 41	20⅞	20¾	20¾
27 St PE Gr Trk 4½s 47	8	7¾	8
2 Schenley Dist 4s 52	105	105	105
38 Seab AL cn 6s 45	16¾	16½	16½
11 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	16	15⅞	15⅞
19 Sea AL 4s 50 st	33½	33¼	33¼
12 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	17	17	17
20 Sea-All Fla 6s 35A ct	20⅞	20¾	20¾
4 Shell Un 2½s 54	99⅜	99¼	99½
3 Socony-Vac 3s 64	106	105⅞	105⅞
2 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	108	108	108
19 Sou Pac 4½s 68	56½	56	56½
65 Sou Pac 4½s 81	55⅛	54¾	55
58 So Pac 4½s 69	56	55½	55¾
73 So Pac rfg 4s 55	79½	78⅜	78½
55 So Pac clt 4s 49	79¾	79½	79¾
14 So Pac 3¾s 46	95½	95½	95½
49 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	58⅛	57¼	57½
1 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	89⅛	89⅛	89⅜
3 South Ry 6½s 56	94¼	94	94
1 South Ry gen 6s 56	90¼	90¼	90¼
17 South Ry cn 5s 94	95⅜	95¼	95⅜
40 South Ry gen 4s 56	72⅝	72	72
9 South Ry Mem 5s 96	86½	86½	86½
2 So Ry 4s St L 51	92¼	92¼	92¼
4 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104⅜	104⅜	104⅝
Studebaker cv 6s 45	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2 Tex & N Orl 5s 43	101¼	101¼	101¼
18 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	70½	70½	70½
18 Tex & Pac 's 79 C	70½	70½	70½
57 Third Ave aj 5s 60	26⅛	26	26⅛
20 Third Ave 4s 60	64½	64	64
1 T St L & W 4s 50	96	96	96
4 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	103½	103½	103½
14 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109	108¾	109
3 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	96½	96½	96½
11 Unit Drug 5s 53	99½	99	99⅜
13 Utah P & L 5s 44	98⅜	98⅛	98¼
1 Va & SW cn 5s 58	75⅞	75¾	75¾

Mile Is Still Favorite With Track Fans

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In track, the mile's the thing.

Like the home run in baseball and the touchdown in football, the one-mile distance continues to hold top billing with those who find the pounding of spiked shoes on the indoor boards music to their ears.

In recent winters Greg Rice has popularized the two-mile along the eastern seaboard and California's Cornelius Warmerdam has added considerable spice to the pole vault. But from one meet to the other, no invitation event brings the gallery to its feet quite so consistently as the race once dominated by the stylish Glenn Cunningham, the Kansan.

Seven-Man Race

This winter, despite the loss of Ensign Leslie MacMitchell, Coach Emil Von Elling's sensational young pupil at New York University, the mile remains packed with color and lure. For example, check off the entry list in Saturday night's Wanamaker Mile at the 36th annual Millrose A. A. track and field meet at Madison Square Garden.

Unless a last-minute change breaks up the field, seven runners will walk to the starting line. They are: Gil Dodds of the Boston A. A.; Ensign Walter Mehl of the Iowa Naval Pre-flight School; Frank Dixon, the N. Y. U. freshman star; Jim Rafferty, the New York A. C. veteran; Dartmouth's Don Burnham; Earl Mitchell, Big Ten Conference ace, and Yale's Roy Schwarzkopf. If this field crowds the Millrose record, it probably will be shipped intact to the annual B. A. A. meet at the Boston Garden Feb. 13.

Mehl Favorite

This Wanamaker field is cited because it represents the cream of the current one-mile crop. Weighing experience, Mehl and Rafferty have something on the other five. The former has done 4:07.4 in competition, a mark which happens to be the Wanamaker record, established in 1940 by Chuck Fenske. Mehl was the Wanamaker champ in '41 and may go to the starting line the favorite this time.

Rafferty, you probably remember, out-smarted young Frank Dixon in the recent Metropolitan A. A. U. mile, run out-of-doors on the Columbia University track. A year ago he was runner-up to Les MacMitchell in the Wanamaker run. He may have a little trouble beating Dixon again, however, as the N. Y. U. freshman has the youth and power that suggests unlimited possibilities. Frankie will be the favorite of the gallery in most of his starts this winter.

Dodds Smarter

Boston's favoritism, though, will ride with Gil Dodds, who is potentially one of the greatest middle distance striders of this generation, if you take the word of his coach, Jack Ryder. Brought along carefully by Ryder, the B. A. A. boy is a far more finished and polished pacer than he was last winter, his first in the big time. Forced to run the two-mile simply because he lacked the reputation to crash the mile in the invitation shows, Dodds now is allowed to concentrate on the shorter distance. His best time is 4:08.5, which drops a hint of real trouble for Mehl or anybody else. Dixon's best is 4:14.

Although the four just described in detail should monopolize the top spots at New York or in any other meeting, the other three boys are not exactly amateurs. Burnham is Heptagonal and Metropolitan A. A. A. outdoor mile champion; Mitchell is the Big Ten indoor and outdoor two-mile titleholder and winner of the Cleveland K. of C. mile last winter; and Schwarzkopf is the I. C. 4-A. indoor two-mile champion.

Mitchell has done 4:10.7 in competition, Schwarzkopf 4:13.5 and Burnham 4:13.6. Rafferty ranks right behind Mehl and Dodds on the time card with a 4:10.3 performance.

Mile Rookie

Associated Press
Frank Dixon, N. Y. U.

Sport Briefs From Roundup

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—Judging from the lists of ex-athletes and coaches who have been assigned to the Navy's new flight preparatory schools recently, there'll be plenty of athletic activity at some colleges as soon as they get things organized . . . So if you see "Wahoo Prep" among the football scores next fall, don't jump at the conclusion that it's just a high school game. It may be a better team than Minnesota . . . But we also see that the Army Air Forces Technical Command, which turned thumbs down on football last fall, still is "agin" any real competitive sports. Maj. Gen. Jacob E. Fickel recently took some pretty good boxers out of Texas amateur tournaments, and then wiped out a couple of basketball teams by ordering that "no enlisted man in this district can compete in athletics off the post."

♦ ♦ ♦

The Mississippi College board, which last year rejected a plan to suspend intercollegiate athletics at State institutions for the duration, is considering it again and has told athletic directors not to make any new contracts until after the March meeting . . . Both Ole Miss and Mississippi State worked on a pay-as-you-go basis last football season and found gate receipts were enough . . . Officers of the Columbia U. Navy unit thought the cadets didn't have enough time for athletics. But now they've organized track and basketball teams by popular demand.

♦ ♦ ♦

Jack Lavelle, unofficial biographer of Greg Rice, likes to tell about the time Rice went from Notre Dame to an eastern track meet. Upon his arrival, Greg was handed his expense money in cash, but when he got back to South Bend a check for "expenses" arrived . . . Rice promptly penned a note saying there must have been a mistake and mailed it back . . . Well, wasn't it Knute Rockne who defined an amateur as "a guy who won't accept a check?" . . . George Herrick writes in the San Diego (Calif.) Tribune-Sun: "The St. Louis Cardinals are to do their spring training in Cairo, Ill., described in a WPA handbook as being in a state of 'gentle decay.' Needless to say, the Cards hope the same fate doesn't befall them."

Olympics Secure Goalie for Games

Boston Olympics today announced they have secured the services of Lloyd Storie, spare American League goalie, for their two games with Philadelphia and New York this week end.

Storie, property of Cleveland Barons, played for Windsor in the Michigan-Ontario League last year. He arrives here tomorrow morning.

Hub Notes

Bingham Runs 600

Bill Bingham, Jr., son of Harvard's on-leave-of-absence athletic director, will run in the Hollis 600 against defender Charley Beetham and Georgetown's Hugh Short one week from Saturday night in the annual B. A. A. meet on Boston Garden boards. Although the boy has had virtually no competitive experience, Harvard Coach Jaakko Mikkola says that young Bingham has great natural ability. In trial runs on Dillon Field House track, he has done 1:15, which Mikkola considers the equivalent of a 1.13 performance indoors.

♦ ♦ ♦

That General Manager Eddie Collins found the Tufts indoor baseball cage and its facilities complete and modern in every way comes as no surprise to those familiar with local collegiate activities. Eddie was impressed with the size of the cage and particularly liked the large locker and shower rooms. He admitted, however, after inspection, that he hopes the Sox will be able to move into Fenway Park at an early spring date.

♦ ♦ ♦

Figures from American League headquarters reveal that Dom Di Maggio, the Red Sox boy now with the Coast Guard off the shores of California, was the circuit's only outfielder in 1942 to make an unassisted double play. He did it on Aug. 2 at Detroit, racing in for Doc Cramer's liner and catching Jimmy Bloodworth before he could get back to first base. One of Manager Joe Cronin's biggest problems is a replacement for the "Little Professor."

♦ ♦ ♦

Briefs . . . Lefty Gomez has signed his 1943 contract with the Braves . . . Dartmouth's veteran basketball team, paced by center Jim Olsen, who totaled the game's high of 22 points, defeated Harvard, 53 to 42, last night in an Eastern Intercollegiate League game at Hanover . . . Springfield College's fast-breaking tactics forced the Amherst College cage team to bow by a 60-to-43 margin . . . With Captain Joe Silver totaling 26 points, the Boston U. basketball team beat University of New Hampshire by 55-52 last night . . . Connecticut University's basketball team defeated Yale by 50-49 . . . Led by center Bill Harrison, who performed the "hat-trick," the Dartmouth Indians gained their 28th consecutive hockey victory by shutting out Princeton 4-0 in a Pentagonal League game last night.

♦ ♦ ♦

B. U. meets B. C. and Northeastern plays Harvard tonight at the Boston Garden. Harvard filled the Husky net, 15-3, in the first meeting early in the season when Northeastern was short-handed. Coach Linskey now has three dependable forward lines, a seasoned goaler in Will Shannon, and two capable defensemen in Ronnie McKinnon and Bob Otenti . . . Undefeated in two years of formal intercollegiate competition, Northeastern's varsity track team will visit Lewiston, Maine, Saturday, to open the 1943 season with a triangular meet against Bates and Bowdoin. The junior varsity team, overpowered by Exeter two weeks ago, will engage Andover Academy at Andover . . . Morning papers carried the news that Eddie Dugger, former Tufts College great, had entered the hurdles on the B. A. A. card. He is now a civilian engineer at the Army flying field at Dayton, Ohio.

Dutton to Fill Calder's Place

MONTREAL (AP)—Mervin (Red) Dutton, former manager of the disbanded Brooklyn Americans, has been named to take over the greater part of the duties of President Frank Calder as Managing Director of the National Hockey League.

Dutton, who will serve until May 1, will work in co-operation with an advisory committee consisting of Lester Patrick of the New York Rangers and E. W. Bickle of the Toronto Maple Leafs.

Mesner Returns

CINCINNATI (AP)—Steve Mesner, Rookie third-sacker acquired by the Cincinnati Reds in November and "released on waivers" to Brooklyn only last Monday, is back with the Reds, all because, said General Manager Warren Giles, "I wasn't as smart as I thought I was."

Giles said he had "overlooked a rule in the book which says that a club must give a player a tryout before he can be released."

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

The Case of Dit Clapper

He has never won the Hart Trophy as the player most valuable to his team and it appears now that he never will, but there must have been times in the 16 years he has been in the National Hockey League that Aubrey Victor Clapper of the Boston Bruins deserved the honor.

Probably Dit came closest to it two seasons ago, when Bill Cowley of the Bruins was awarded the trophy after having led the league in scoring, set up a new record for assists, and helped the Bruins win both the N. H. L. championship and the Stanley Cup.

Consistently Good

All his major league career, which started back in 1927-28 here in Boston, the big fellow has been consistently good. He was outstanding as a wing, and more lately he has been even more outstanding as a defenseman. Yet with all this, honors have come his way only infrequently and the hockey record book finds his name conspicuous by its absence.

Scored 41 Goals

As forward Dit was one of the few players in the history of the league to score more than 40 goals in a single season. In 1929-30 he got 41, but that same year Cooney Weiland got 43, so it is Cooney's name which is found in the record book as runner-up to Joe Malone of Canadiens, who scored 44 in 1917-18 and still holds the record.

He was recognized as a good defenseman practically as soon as he was moved back to the blue line by Art Ross in the middle 1930s, but it was Eddie Shore who reaped the glory. Dit has been named an all-star defenseman four times and an all-star forward once, but that is about as far as the record book goes.

As rough as this sounds on the Hastings, Ont., resident, it could be a lot worse, for here is one case which thoroughly shows how meaningless records can be. This was recently proved by H. G. Salsinger in his column in the Detroit News in which he quoted Fred A. Huber, Jr., a Detroit statistician. Wrote Salsinger:

Best Defenseman

"To show how meaningless statistics or records can be, Mr. Huber cites Clapper of the Boston Bruins and Carl Liscombe of the Detroit Red Wings.

"'As I've said, Clapper has played more years of major hockey than anyone else and he is regarded as the best defenseman in the game. Liscombe is one of the most mediocre of the mediocre. He could never be mentioned in the same breath with Clapper, but—if you look through the pages of the record book you'll find the name of Liscombe, but you won't find the name of Clapper.'

"Mr. Huber was turning the pages of the record book.

"'Here is an all-time record credited to Liscombe: On March 13, 1938 . . . Liscombe scored three goals in 1m. 18s. Nobody else ever did that. Last Nov. 5 . . . Liscombe collected seven points and nobody in the history of hockey ever gathered more points in a single game.'

"But nowhere is Clapper mentioned.

Matter of Opinion

"'Clapper is the best defenseman in hockey,' says Mr. Huber, 'but that's a matter of opinion and not one of record. You can't prove him the best by citing figures. He is playing his 16th season, but that's not a record. He's scored 400-odd points, which indicates excellence, but is not the all-time high.

"'Just to show you how meaningless records can be: Liscombe, after scoring seven points against the Rangers on Nov. 5, hasn't scored a point against them in four games since . . . It sometimes happens that the most mediocre of players will reach unheard-of heights in two or three games and imprint their names in the all-time record books, while a consistently brilliant player, like Clapper in hockey, will never do the unprecedented. It's too bad.'"

Which is a masterpiece of understatement in Dit Clapper's case.

"Dit" Clapper

Over the Blue Line

Rangers Hope for Victory

Two games are on deck in the National Hockey League tonight, Chicago at New York and Detroit at Toronto . . . The New Yorkers are still after their first victory of 1943 . . . They haven't won since they beat Bruins here Dec. 29, and their winless streak now reaches 13 games . . . Billy Beveridge, new Ranger goalie, will be anxious to make up for that 10-1 shellacking the Hawks gave him last Sunday when he first took over for Jimmy Franks . . . Detroit is looking for a big two points in Toronto, and is confident of getting them.

♦ ♦ ♦

Although no comment has come from Manager Art Ross, who is still in Montreal, he was probably not too pleased at having Red Dutton appointed to take care of the league's affairs for the balance of the season . . . Ross would have preferred someone with legal talents . . . The Boston boss will stay in Montreal and direct the team there Saturday night, returning home with them Sunday . . . Bruins leave tomorrow night.

♦ ♦ ♦

Bill Cowley's recent work has earned him a slight vacation . . . After getting eight points in his last two games, the Cowboy was given permission to go home to Ottawa for a few days . . . He left last night and will meet the boys in Montreal Saturday . . . It is not likely that Dit Clapper will play in the home-and-home series with Canadiens—he needs more rest . . . Busher Jackson will continue to fill in at defense.

♦ ♦ ♦

Olympics did right well at Philadelphia last night, losing only 4-5 despite having only 12 men in uniform . . . In addition they had a new goalie in Ed Beardon, who plays for the Brooklyn Arma Torpedoes . . . He is the same net-minder who appeared here with Brooklyn last Nov. 27 and was beaten 13-2, with the 'Pics not even trying to score in the third period . . . Don Nichols, rugged defenseman, did not make the trip and may not be able to play this week end when Olympics are home to Phillie Friday and Rovers Saturday . . . Beardon will not come to Boston.

♦ ♦ ♦

With Syl Apps gone and Gaye Stewart due to go into the Canadian Navy any day now, Toronto Maple Leafs will soon be in a serious fix with only one top line left—the Schriner, Taylor, Carr trio . . . This wave is already seeing more than its share of action and may become played out . . . Incidentally Jimmy Orlando can play in Toronto again, and Stewart in Detroit . . . Orlando hasn't played in Toronto since Nov. 7, when he and Stewart got into the row which caused President Frank Calder to ban their playing in the other's rink.

♦ ♦ ♦

Frankie Boucher, coach of Rangers, is another who still can't see the Bruins for the league title . . . Like Dick Irvin of Canadiens and Paul Thompson of Chicago, Frankie prefers Detroit . . . He calls Goalie Johnny Mowers of the Wings the "best-protected goalie in the league" . . . The Blue Shirts may have Alfie Pike back again tonight for the first time since early January . . . If Beveridge does not shape up, it is possible that Boucher may give a try to Jack McGill of the Rovers . . . McGill played sensationally last night as the New York amateurs defeated Coast Guard 8-3 in Baltimore for the Cutters' worst defeat of the season on home ice . . . He had 48 saves.

G. C.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	20	12	6	46	146	129
Detroit	15	9	10	40	113	83
Toronto	16	12	5	37	152	105
Chicago	12	11	10	34	111	112
Montreal	11	15	8	30	114	136
New York	7	22	5	19	104	175

Girl Ushers

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—Attention has been centered on the Manpower Commission's attitude toward players, but baseball's first impact from the listing of non-essential jobs has been on ushers.

The three major league clubs in New York expect to staff Yankee Stadium, the Polo Grounds and Ebbets Field with girl ushers this season.

Frank Calder

MONTREAL, Feb. 4 (AP)—Frank Calder, who passed on here today, had been President of the National Hockey League since it was founded in 1917, and before that the National Hockey Association. He was instrumental in expanding the N. H. L. to include American teams in 1924, when Boston Bruins joined the circuit.

Bobsled Run Closed

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—The Mt. Van Hoevenberg bobsled run at Lake Placid, constructed by New York State for the 1932 Olympic Games and operated every year since then, has been closed for the war's duration, it was announced.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Joe Di Maggio received 1942 contract offering $50,000 from Yankees, and immediately expressed dissatisfaction.

Three Years Ago

Ed Oliver won Phoenix open gold with 205 for 54 holes.

Aid for Toronto

TORONTO (AP)—The Toronto Maple Leafs of the National Hockey League have announced the purchase of Defenseman Buck Jones from the Providence Reds of the American League.

At the same time Coach Clarence (Happy) Day of the Leafs said his club had secured the services of Ab De Marco, center for the Reds, for the remainder of the season. In return the Leafs have loaned Defensemen Bucko McDonald and George Boothman and rookie forward Jack Forsey to Providence.

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PROD MGR: Hydraulic exp	Arr
PROD MGR: Precision inst exp	$8000 up
TOOL DESIGNERS: ENGRS & BUYERS	Arr
DRAFTSMEN: Mech or hydraulic	Arr
IND & METHODS ENGRS & TIME STUDY	Arr
CHIEF INSPECTORS: Radio or elec	Arr
BUYERS: Radio or elec parts	Arr
STRUCT ENGRS: Mfg exp	Arr
PLANT ENGINEERS: Maintenance & ting	Arr
PAYMASTER: Experienced	$40
CLERKS & TYPISTS	$25
SALES TRAINEE: Know steno	Arr
DRUG DETAILER: Recent exp	Arr
BOYS: Good office positions	$18-22

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ALL-AROUND cook for small hospital near Boston; she must be economical, trustworthy and cooperative; $25 week. Box M-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Per Agate Line Per Day

For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

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CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

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112 Boston Post Road, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

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ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

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WILL call anywhere in New England to make offer on collections or accumulations of coins. For information—
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FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Jamaica, N. Y., 89-12 164 St. Music Com. to audition organists Feb. 25 at 8 p. m.

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We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 3912

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STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

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Established in 1915

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Precious stones, fine watches and silver
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READ'S
Clearance of Fur Coats
FEBRUARY FURNITURE SPECIALS
Rare values in times like these! Come see our splendid furniture specials on sale during the entire month.
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SEE NEXT PAGE

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Full Course Dinner from $1.10
Dinner with Chicken Paprikash $1.40
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Music
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Clara May Downey's Nationally Famous Food
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Canterbury Lunch
331 MADISON AVE.
Serves home cooked food in a cheerful atmosphere at most reasonable prices.
Self-Service
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No Liquor Served

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Hearthstone's food and friendly air
Make dining a real pleasure there.
Lunch from 65c Dinner from $1.15
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JUST THE FOOD FOR SUNDAY
Brunch ..... Noon Until 3
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Our Reputation is for better food at reasonable prices
Open Sundays SPring 7-2540

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Featuring Southern Fried Chicken, Fresh Vegetables, Home-Made Pastries Hot Breads
Luncheon 30-85c Dinner 55-95c

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405 W. 23rd St. Near 9th Ave., N. Y. C.
Serving the finest foods for discriminating palates. Luncheon, Dinner and a la carte. Breakfasts, Banquets, Weddings, etc. Music nightly. CHelsea 2-6040

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Unusual and stimulating seafood dishes served to individual order at Luncheon and Dinner

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MADGE SURTEES
9 EAST 47TH STREET
• Famous for Fine Food
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Open Every Day of the Year

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Featuring All Sea Food Specialties:
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BRONX
The Griddle Restaurant
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4 Doors North of Fordham Road
Where the best quality of food is served at moderate prices

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Better-Than-Good-Luncheon
Evening Dinner
Special Sunday Dinner
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Excellent Home Cooked Food
Delicious Cakes, Pastry and Desserts

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Delicious medium priced Table D'Hote Luncheons or Dinners. Afternoon Tea.
No Liquor *Open Sundays*

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122 BANK STREET
Closed Sundays

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"Where the Food Tastes Better"
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All Servicemen and Servicewomen Welcome
Open: Weekdays and Holidays—11 A.M. to 11 P.M.
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Puerto Ricans Urge Way To Pick Governor

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Feb. 4 (AP)—In a conference unprecedented in Puerto Rican history, leaders of the three major parties met Feb. 2 and agreed to urge Congress to amend the Organization Act to permit the Islanders to elect their own Governor.

The meeting, held at invitation of Senate President Luis Munoz-Marin on the eve of the legislative session, produced a joint statement on behalf of all parties except the Socialists calling on Congress to take the step.

Attending were Munoz-Marin, Senator Celestino Iriarte, representing the union of Republicans (main opposition party), and Jose Ramirez Santibanez, leader of the Liberal Party (allied with Munoz-Marin's Populares in the legislative majority).

The meeting was held after Iriarte challenged Munoz-Marin on his position, and Munoz-Marin agreed to join forces provided his opponents agreed not to use it as a move against Gov. Rexford G. Tugwell. Iriarte agreed, but the Socialist leader Lino Padron Rivera declined.

The joint statement, pointing out that some supported Governor Tugwell while others opposed the Administration, declared, "We hereby declare our conviction that the political status of Puerto Rico ought to be decided . . . in consultation with and by will of the people of Puerto Rico themselves."

It was addressed to President Roosevelt and Congress, but said if the President and Congress believed that conduct of the war necessitated postponement of popular election of a Governor, the people would await victory and a political solution.

Duke of Kent Left Estate of $692,300

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP)—The will of the Duke of Kent, brother of King George, left an estate of £157,345 with net personal property of about $393,248, it has been announced.

Since wills of the Royal Family are sealed by order of the President of the Court and have not been made public since 1688, probate was granted without annexing a copy.

The Duke was killed in an airplane crash last August.

Exhibit Antiaircraft Gun

Associated Press

Going Rounds to Spur War Workers

This 20-mm. antiaircraft gun, displayed for the first time in Washington, Jan. 6, is to be sent to ammunition component and loading plants in 36 states by the Navy Department to stimulate employee interest in the war effort. Navy men who have participated in major engagements in the Pacific area demonstrate the gun. Left to right: Chief Gunner's Mate L. H. Vories (in firing position) and Warrant Gunner James Schafer (speaking into microphone explaining operation of the gun.)

Nelson Points Out Dangers In Abandoning of War Time

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—Sleepy war workers and harassed farmers protesting against war time in the Midwest were told today by Donald M. Nelson WPB Chairman that "to abandon war time would result in confusion and would bring about an increase in power requirements."

Mr. Nelson said he would not oppose action by the Interstate Commerce Commission transferring such States as Ohio and Michigan from the Eastern Time Zone to the Central Time Zone, if after investigation the ICC finds that the States are logically part of the Central Time Zone.

The WPB chief did not comment on Georgia's recent action putting all intrastate activities back on Standard Time. Department of Justice officials have said they could not test the constitutionality of the Georgia move until a formal complaint has been made.

While just as much electricity might be used in the morning under "war time" as in the evening under Standard Time, peak load capacity is being saved, Mr. Nelson explained.

Saves in Two Ways

This means a saving in materials and in fuel.

"It is undeniable that the war time statute as applied to the country as a whole has been one of the most important contributions made by Congress to increase war production," Mr. Nelson said in a letter to Senator Homer Ferguson (R) of Michigan.

"It has resulted in a saving of electrical generating capacity in a total amount of more than 1,000,000 kilowatts for the year and 1,500,000,000 kilowatt hours for the year.

"If this power capacity had not been saved, it would have been necessary for the War Production Board to provide new facilities to produce this amount of power. This could only have been done at the cost, in the use of scarce metals and equipment, of a serious deficit in the production of tanks, planes, ships, munitions, and of the erection of plants so vitally necessary for the production of synthetic ruober and 100-octane gasoline."

Big Saving of Power

The WPB power division reports a saving of peak load capacity within the State of Michigan has been at least 100,000 kilowatts, Mr. Nelson said.

Recognizing difficulties of the farmer in adapting himself to war time, particularly in Michigan and Ohio because of their closeness to the Eastern Time Zone, Mr. Nelson suggested that the logical way to settle the whole question, now the subject of state controversy, would be to have the ICC change the time zone for these States, rather than to approach it through elimination of war time.

One reason for war time—the need for getting civilians to their homes before night visits of enemy bombers—has not materialized in the United States to date.

U. S. War Time Termed Waste As Two States Change Zone

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK Feb. 4—The action of the Michigan and Georgia Legislatures in voting their states out of the Eastern Time Zone on Jan. 28 was seen here today by observers as the beginning of a nation-wide revolt against "War Time," reports indicating that Kansas, Oklahoma and other states in the Central Time belt would follow the Georgia and Michigan lead in moving into the Central Time zone.

Michigan and Georgia will operate on Central War Time, equivalent of the former Eastern Standard Time.

Against Government advices early in the war, to the effect that the United States would save great sums of electricity by moving the clocks up, utility experts here said War Time was affecting no saving in electricity on a year-round basis, but was more wasteful than Standard Time; that while advancing the clock in the summer months saved an appreciable number of kilowatts, this was more than offset by the extra power required on dark winter mornings.

Distaste for the effects of War Time in the winter months was said to be especially sharp in the war industry areas of Michigan, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, where the sun rises nearly an hour later than in the coastal fringes of the Eastern Zone, so that in the darkest December-January period, war workers were getting up in pitch blackness and even school children were walking to classes in the murky pre-dawn. Action soon by the Ohio Legislature is expected to make Ohio the next state to move out of the Eastern Time belt.

Public resentment at a wartime inconvenience which apparently has helped the war little if any, has caused some Midwestern opinion to characterize War Time as another ill-considered Administration attempt to "regiment" the country, as one more "half-baked" step taken before the true facts of the situation were ascertained, and as another count against the New Deal.

A bill introduced by Representative Harold Knutson (R) of Minnesota in the House on Oct. 29 last, proposed that the entire country revert to Standard Time this winter. Mr. Knutson held that the farmers were finding daylight saving in wartime "exceptionally inconvenient." This opinion is represented as general in agricultural regions. Several from counties, including Washington County, Idaho, have abandoned War Time.

What is new in the situation is that the dissatisfaction has spread to city areas as statisticians and laymen have sought to ascertain just how power was being saved this winter by having the clocks an hour ahead, and why Great Britain and Canada had found year-round War Time expedient.

Finns Hint Separate Peace

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP)—A Reuter's dispatch from Ankara, Turkey, today quoted a Berlin report that the Finnish Minister had told the Germans that unless Finland gets urgently needed food supplies she will be obliged to consider the possibility of making a separate peace with Russia.

Reuter's, quoting "a report from Berlin" received in Ankara said that the Finnish Minister was reported to have said in a note handed to the German Government that "Finnish rations even on paper are the lowest in Europe, but the actual rations received by the population are still less."

Severe food and manpower problems have beset Finland for some time. Germany made a provisional 1943 barter trade agreement with Finland in December, but final arrangements were to be made in negotiations this month at Helsingfors.

There have been reports since the German reverses began in Russia that the Finns wanted to talk peace if they could get any Allied guarantees of security. The presence of German troops in the country also is a factor in any Finnish hope of dropping out of the war.

Spain Sidestepping?

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Feb. 4 (AP)—Diplomatic quarters cast about today for the reasons which impelled the Spanish Government to instruct its embassies in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and Santiago, Chile, to deny last night that Adolf Hitler had asked Generalissimo Francisco Franco to act as intermediary in a peace proposal.

Some observers saw the move as an indication of apprehension on the part of Spain lest her prestige in South America be compromised by suspicions that she was ready to serve as a Nazi catspaw.

This was regarded in some quarters as an indication of Spain's desire to avoid the appearance of too close association with the Axis in view of South America's overwhelming affirmation of support of the United Nations cause.

'Peace' Move?

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP)—The belief that Hitler may be preparing another peace offensive was expressed today in neutral quarters in London who said action might be initiated through Spain or Sweden or both.

These sources, which insisted on remaining anonymous, said there have been strange developments in Berlin since the Casablanca conference which suggest an impending move for a negotiated settlement.

There were reports in London recently that Hitler's new Ambassador to Spain, Dr. Hans Adolf von Moltke, carried to Madrid a proposal that Franco act as an intermediary, but these lacked any substantiation and attracted little attention.

Elmer Davis Plans Weekly Radiocast

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 4

Elmer Davis is going back on the air with weekly 15-minute broadcasts on the war situation.

Mr. Davis, radio commentator before he became Director of the Office of War Information, announced Feb. 2 he would begin the broadcasts "as soon as arrangements with the radio networks, now under consideration, are worked out."

Mr. Davis said the idea of a regular broadcast by OWI "has been repeatedly suggested," and that he "now finds it possible to undertake a weekly roundup of war information" and has received assurances from the broadcasting industry that the necessary time will be available.

Aliens in U. S. Drop 641,396; Record Low

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—The nation's alien residents declined by 641,396 since the first registration was completed two years ago and now constitute the smallest percentage of the population in history, Earl G. Harrison, Commissioner of Immigration and aturalization, reported to Congress today.

The number of aliens here on Dec. 31 was estimated at 4,280,056, compared with 4,921,452 at the end of 1940. Mr. Harrison said the total decrease was 718,735 due to departures, naturalizations and fatalities, but new registrations since the close of the initial program amounted to 77,339.

Mr. Harrison said that the registration program had made available a great volume of information about aliens for Government agencies concerned with the war and home defenses, and that "today more is known about our noncitizen population than about our citizens."

"Both the alien registration program and the certificate of identification program provided our Government with information that was essential in preserving the nation's internal security," the Commissioner said. "They gave us a foundation knowledge on which educators and legislators can intelligently build a strong and satisfactory relationship with our noncitizen groups."

New Nazi Envoy To Japan Offers His Credentials

By the Associated Press

Heinrich Georg Stahmer, Germany's new Ambassador to Japan, presented his credentials today to Emperor Hirohito in the Phoenix Hall of the Imperial Palace, the Rome Radio reported in a broadcast dispatch from Tokyo.

Herr Stahmer, who had been German Ambassador to Japan's puppet "government of China" at Nanking since 1941, is credited with being the chief negotiator of the German-Japanese-Italian treaty of alliance signed at Berlin in 1940. He succeeds Gen. Eugen Ott, one of several German diplomats displaced in a recent shakeup of Hitler's diplomatic service.

Red Cross Move

CHUNGKING, China Feb. 4 (AP)—Dr. L. S. Woo, a graduate of Harvard Medical School in 1918, has been named Secretary-General and Director of the Medical Relief Corps of a completely reorganized Chinese Red Cross, it was announced today.

Dr. Robert Lim, trained in Edinburgh, Scotland, medical schools, will be general adviser.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is honorary chairman of the new, streamlined organization, and the seven vice-chairmen include Mme. Chiang, and Foreign Minister T. V. Soong.

The reorganization, it was said, was accomplished to fit the Red Cross to cope with casualties in the event of a general Chinese counteroffensive.

'Gunfodder'

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 4 (AP)—A Chinese Army spokesman said today that Japan had sent more "gunfodder Thai [Siamese] troops" to reinforce three Thailand divisions on the Yunnan-Burma border where, he said, fighting was continuing.

The spokesman said Japan was feeling a manpower shortage, was alarmed at United Nations successes, and was using the Thai troops to conserve its own strength.

Besides the manpower drain, he told a press conference, the Japanese are suffering a shortage of resources.

They have launched a fresh drive for scrap metal in occupied areas of China, bamboo-made obstructions have replaced barbed-wire entanglements, and many enemy ships plying the Yangtze have mounted dummy guns, he asserted.

Metal fittings have been stripped from all Allied-owned property in Shanghai, the spokesman said.

Bullitt Asks Chance For Negroes in U. S.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2 (AP)—William C. Bullitt, former United States Ambassador to Russia and France, said last night the task of opening fully the doors of American opportunity to Negro citizens in the United States has only begun.

Mr. Bullitt spoke before more than 2,500 Negroes at National Freedom Day Exercises observing the 78th anniversary of the adoption of the 13th Amendment, abolishing slavery.

Referring to slow process of routing racial prejudice and intolerance, Mr. Bullitt said:

"The slowest growing plant in the world is tolerance. No genius can go into a laboratory and come out with an invention called tolerance."

Willkie Comments On Flynn Withdrawal

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—Wendell Willkie said yesterday that Edward J. Flynn's decision to ask withdrawal of his name as Minister to Australia would "help to reduce the arrogance of political machines."

"The Senators, Republican and Democratic, who made the fight are to be congratulated," Mr. Willkie said. "In addition to all else it will help to reduce the arrogance of political machines."

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH

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CANADIAN FUR CO.
Fine Furriers Since 1896
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schultz
BEAUTY SALONS
Since 1908
983 Main Street 5-3171
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Established 1869 231 Asylum Street
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Managers
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The Home National Bank
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Furniture of Enduring Quality
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75 W. Main Street Phone 3200

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Soda Fountain, Luncheon Plate at 45c. Candies, salted nuts. Magazines, Newspapers.

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108 Main Street
Phone orders filled—Telephone 4010

The Forest City Laundry

has been serving many Monitor readers for over two years. May we serve you too?
John H. Ehlers, Prop.
248-250 William St.
'Phone 456

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Replace some of your worn furniture now.
FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE
Now in Progress
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NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's
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303 Main Street New Britain

CONNECTICUT

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McWITT JEWELERS
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Ye OLDe HARDeWARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

ELLIOTT-[illegible]
Engravers
GREETING CARDS
COSTUME JEWELRY
Chapel Street at the Taft

Ann Allen Gowns
26 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Norwalk 6-6271. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St
So Norwalk 14 So. Main St

BLUE SUNOCO
STREAMLINE ACTING MOTOR FUEL
Norwalk Sunoco Service Station
CHARLES H. PALLMAN
Corner Merwin and West Avenue, Norwalk

GOULD'S
SMART CORSETRY
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION
JEWELRY — BAGS
LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES
4 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUEL OIL WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Harvey
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

ZANTOW & FERGUSON, Inc.
JEWELERS
DIAMOND EXPERTS
59 Atlantic St., Next Door to Palace Theatre

Think of LINOLEUM AND RUGS
Think of FLOOR COVERING SHOP
108 Bedford Street Tel. 3-3113

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

Brown Brothers Ideal
"ONE PARK ROW" Market
PHONE 4-1193

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

The KINGSBURY Shop
The Utmost in Fine Tailoring and Cleaning
Post Road Norelon, Conn. Phones Stamford 4-1332 Darien 5-2116

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405 Hours, 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"
You'll buy with Spring in Mind
Print Suit Dresses
$19.95
FASHION FLOOR

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
We are sole distributors in Waterbury of
VAN RAALTE HOSIERY
with the remarkable "Flextoe" feature.
"Because you love nice things."

Sullivan's Boys' and Men's Wear
Waterbury & Torrington
Overcoats for Cold Weather
For Little Fellows ..... 10.95 to 19.95
For Young Men ..... 17.95 to 25.00
For Men ..... 25.00 to 42.50
In gabardines, fleeces, tweeds, covert cloth

Try Our New
Granite Rayon Hosiery
Sheers—Semi-Sheers and Service Weights
$1.25 to $1.50
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERTOWN—WATERBURY—CHESHIRE

See Waterbury's Newest Super Home Decoration Store
ALEXANDER'S
Featuring "Curtain Row"
91 South Main Street

Why do the Laundry during the cold weather?
We will gladly cal for it and return your clothes partly dry or finished as you desire.
PERRYS Phone 3-3161

A Fine Display of
SILVER DEPOSIT GLASSWARE
W. E. PIERPONT
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
139 BANK STREET

Marvland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Thomsen-Ellis-Hutton Co.
Creative Printers for over 30 years
Gay and Water Sts. • PLaza 7760
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8754 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Use Your Charge Account and have the use of your convenient, easy to-use Charga-Plate
WHITNEY'S

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses
Western Avenue

René
FRENCH HAIR STYLIST
for Individuality and the "Better" Permanent
113 State Street Dial 5-5515

FURNITURE and RUGS
from "The House of Quality"
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany N. Y.
PHONE 4-2107

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

HOAG & TAYLOR
MAIDEN LANE AND JAMES STREET
MEN'S WEAR
See the new ROBE PAK. A light weight robe of spun rayon in a utility bag to match. For soldiers, sailors and civilians.

For a Truly Lovely Valentine
Send Flowers
Danker
121 North Pearl St. Phone 3-4238

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Auburn 2006-J. Hours: 9-5 daily except Monday 9-11:30 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HARRY'S TIRE SHOP
6-10 Garden Street Phone 150
TIRE Repairing Vulcanizing Retreading
SUNOCO GASOLINE and OIL
Complete Car Service — Modern Equipment

CLEANERS and DYERS
CHATFIELD'S
1 Mary Street Phone 1797
Auburn, New York

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

Harry F. Allen and Company
FINE FOOTWEAR
144 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

Flowers for Valentine's Day
PRESTON'S—Flowers
28 Genesee Street
Large Assortment Greeting Cards

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 6-5021 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
COAL
BUILDING SUPPLIES
Be Prepared for Your Winter's Coal
"Same Coal—Same Mine All the Time"
345-357 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

V...— SPA
52 MAIN STREET
Fine Restaurant
Home of LIBERTY ICE CREAM
Binghamton's Finest
Dial 2-9458 for Special Orders
Open Sundays

DARROW-DAVIS, Inc.
Diamonds
Watches
Silverware

REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
82 Court St.

In Our 55th Year
"Largest Home Furnishings Store Between New York City and Cleveland"
THE FAIR STORE

SPRING SUITS
Efficient, smart, practical . . . all thorough one-word description of our well tailored "made for living in" suits. Their striking checks or conservative solids will see you right through Spring after wearing them under your winter furs!
McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Hours Daily Telephone Bronxville 2-2531
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPENCER'S
Individual Shop of Exclusive Apparel and Accessories
The New Suits for Spring
Dressmaker and Tailored Types
69 PONDFIELD ROAD

Use Your Charge Account and have the use of your convenient, easy to-use Charga-Plate
WHITNEY'S

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags

Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY IT'S FLOWERS BY
THE NOSEGAY
65 Pondfield Road
We Telegraph Them for You Anywhere

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-3258

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty

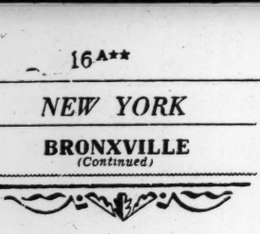
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE—2-0360—2-3622

RENTAL LIBRARY
Stationery and Greeting Cards
BRONXVILLE BOOKSHOP
31 Palmer Ave. Bronxville 2-0201

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ANTHRACITE
Egg, Stove and Nut, $13.75
Plus Tax
75c Discount C.O.D.
Price subject to change without notice



Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat—no dust—no muss—no fuss.

J. O. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300
BUFFALO, N. Y.

£

Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
PURITY, QUALITY SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor
4949 Main Street Un. 6600

Hens & Kelly, Inc.
give and redeem
"H. & K." GREEN STAMPS
A filled stamp book may be used in any department as a $2 payment on any merchandise!
Shop at Hens & Kelly's
Main at Mohawk—Buffalo, N. Y.

PHONE LIN. 5410
Looking for Freedom from Hair Care?
A soft, "Thermique" permanent and a becoming hair-cut will make you look your best.
The Dawn Beauty Shoppe
Gates Circle Apts., 1306 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N Y

George Grader
"blue coal"
Semet-Solvay Coke
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Alice Hooker's Studio
INTERIOR DECORATION
30 Arlington Place Garfield 3667
Unusual Wallpapers, Draperies, Furniture, Furniture Fabrics, Slip Covers, Rugs
A GENUINE INTEREST GIVEN TO YOUR DECORATIVE PROBLEMS
BUFFALO, N. Y.

HOTEL STATLER FLOWER SHOP
James T. Longley
The Finest in FLOWERS at All Times
Telephones WA 3545 WA 4600

Andrew Berner Elmer A. Berner
ANDREW BERNER & SON
Successor to E. A. Muchow, Florist
FLOWERS BY WIRE
57 Allen Street
Phones: GA. 3994-3995 Residence: HU. 6106

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Flushing 9-8846. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK

FLUSHING (Continued)

TREADEASY SHOE SHOP
MEN — HEALTH SPOT, ETONIC
WOMEN — ENNA JETTICK, HEALTH SPOT, TREADEASY
CHILDREN — KALI-STEN-IKS, BOY SCOUTS, SADDLE-MASTERS
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
39-06 Main Street FL 9-5958
Next to Crawford Clothes

Whitman's Auction Rooms
157-02 Northern Blvd.
We buy furniture, Antiques, Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.
Estates Appraised
Consignments Solicited
Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?
Send us your name or Phone Flushing 9-1811

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th St. Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-5555

DAVIES
Fresh Kitchen Made Candy
Valentines
NOVELTIES STATIONERY
SALTED NUTS EDUCATIONAL TOYS
LENDING LIBRARY
136-88 Roosevelt Avenue We Mail

BETTY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
42-29 Lawrence Street
FEBRUARY PERMANENT WAVE SPECIAL
ENTIRE HEAD $4 and up
Specializing in Machineless Permanent Waving
For Appointment—Call FLUSHING 3-9160

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
M. I. ROBINS
Really Remarkable Sodas
RUBINSTEIN COSMETICS
MENNEN PRODUCTS
PROMPT DELIVERY Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture
Reupholstering — Draperies
Slip Covers
8715 115 Street VI. 7-7230
(Near Jamaica Avenue)

FOREST HILLS Kew Gardens

Marthe Beauty Salon
Complete Beauty Service
Tues and Fri. Eves. until 8 P. M.
119-59 Union Turnpike Bo 8-3868

FOREST HILLS Rego Park

SPECIAL PURCHASE
$3.98
CREPE QUILTED BRUNCH COAT
Famous Fashion SHOPS
72-17 Austin St. FOREST HILLS
95-02 63rd Drive REGO PARK

FREEPORT

BRAITHWAITE
Commercial Stationer
Stationery for Men in Our Armed Services
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
10 Church St., Freeport Tel. Free. 2458

VOGUE BEAUTY SALON

Artistic Beauty Culture
Specializing in Permanent Waves
Also the New Cool Ray
23 SO. MAIN ST. TEL. FREEPORT 4059

Always Pleased to Serve
BEIER'S
BETTER ICE CREAM LUNCHEONS
Candy Specially Boxed for
♥ VALENTINE'S DAY
30 W. MERRICK RD., NEAR CHURCH ST.
TEL FREEPORT 1874

GLOVERSVILLE

FUEL OIL | RANGE OIL
KEROSENE
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 Cayadetta Street

EVERYTHING FOR BABY
Baby Shop, Second Floor
ARGERSINGER'S
The Celebrated Screen Stars
Spencer TRACY—Katharine HEPBURN in
The New Screen Season's Distinguished Film
"KEEPER OF THE FLAME"
From The Novel by I. A. R. Wylie and reviewed favorably by The Christian Science Monitor
Glove Thea., Gloversville; Sun., Feb. 7

GREAT NECK

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

UHLEMANN'S BAKE SHOP
We Specialize in Birthday and Wedding Cakes
56 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 1960

NEW YORK

GREAT NECK (Continued)

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

Millincourt CHOCOLATES
HOME MADE CHOCOLATES
Old Fashioned Candy
attractively boxed
55 SOUTH MIDDLE NECK ROAD

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M. Hours: 8 to 8 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
INC.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
FRANKLIN SHOPS

WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 S. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive, but not expensive

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

267 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

HOLLIS

A call to HOllis 5-2421 will give you the answer to any printing problem.
BURCH PRINTING CO.
"A Concern of Reputation"
91-10 191st Street, Hollis
Just a few steps from Jamaica Avenue

ITHACA

Expert Permanents
Curls Soft but Firm. Hair Cut easy to care for. PERSONALIZED SERVICE at
The Grace Quick Beauty Shop
405 College Avenue Phone 2047

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: HA. 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fine Furniture and Rugs
UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES
CAMEO SHOPS 40-34 82nd Street Opposite Jackson Theatre HA. 4-8310

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav 9-2652

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV 9-5000

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8410

PHILIP BOMBACI'S
QUALITY MARKET
Fruits, Vegetables and Groceries
MONARCH BRANDS
HAvemeyer 9-5290 80-28 37th Avenue

NEW YORK

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
93-02 183rd Street
Hollis 5-7900

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Permanent Wave Experts
Truly moderate prices.
ALFRED & CHARLES
89-58 165th Street REpublic 9-0500

Furniture • Floor Coverings • Radios • Appliances
Payment over 12 months
J. KURTZ & SONS
Established 1910
162-24 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd., Opp. Merrick Theatre

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

KENMORE

We invite you to visit hte
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

Kenmore Boot Shop
Shoes That Combine Comfort With Style
2870 Delaware Ave. Riverside 2064

LARCHMONT

CHELSEA
FIREPROOF STORAGE
WAREHOUSES, Inc.
NEW YORK AT VERNON LARCHMONT
Moving, Packing, Storage, Fur Storage, Used Furniture
111 Boston Post Road Larchmont 2-2066

1931 PALMER AVENUE
B. GLASSMAN
Jeweler
Hamilton, Longines, Gruen and popular priced Swiss watches
GORHAM SILVERWARE
Jewelry Remodeled

G-W-MERRELL
Cordially thanks friends and readers of The Christian Science Monitor for their continued patronage during the past 8 years, and wishes them a very Happy and Prosperous New Year.
1921 PALMER AVENUE

LYNBROOK

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal — Fuel Oil — White-Red
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

MUELLER'S Good Candy
82 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

CHARLES KRULL
Plumbing
Steam, Gas and Hot Water Heating—Oil Burners
65 First Street Phone Lyn 3423

MAMARONECK

"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's
Coats—Suits
FURS REMODELED, GLAZED
157 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9-1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPENCER
SPENCER ENDS CORSET PROBLEMS!
They are individually designed, guaranteed never to lose their shape, last longer than ordinary garments, launder beautifully.
Mrs. Elizabeth A. Hacker Mo. 8-0594 or
1 Kingsbridge Plaza Mo. 7-1677

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop
Coats, Suits and Gowns
CUSTOM MADE HATS
also remodeling by Fay and Gertrude SCHUMAN
13 Gramatan Avenue
Opp. Proctor's

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON (Continued)

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

NEWBURGH

Why Not Buy a Fur Coat
Best Values in the City
STERN'S
81 Water Street Newburgh

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

MOE MEYER STORE

Famous for Millinery since 1893
87 Water Street Newburgh

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: New Rochelle 2-4453. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m., ex. Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Hi Heat PREMIUM Fuel Oil
WESTCHESTER DIVISION
of
BLUE COAL CORPORATION
Phone—Mt. Vernon 8-9046
New Rochelle 2-7407
White Plains 5780
Tarrytown 515

Marie Stone
Latest Fall Fashions
—SPORTSWEAR—
EVENING and AFTERNOON DRESSES
611 Main Street

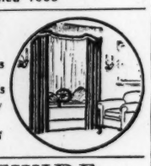
BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
Westchester's Largest Store for Men and Boys
Stein-Bloch Clothes
Arrow Shirts Dobbs Hats
Nunn-Bush Shoes Interwoven Sox
23 Mechanic Street, New Rochelle
(Free Parking Opposite)

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
MO 8-8884 FA 4-3948, NE 2-1412

CHARLES
Ladies' Hairdresser
INDIVIDUAL PERMANENT WAVING
Tel. New Rochelle 2-7619
24 Division Street

Borrow Privately at Low Bank Rates Here At
The NEW ROCHELLE TRUST COMPANY
Established 1888

MARTIN SHOP
Upholstery
Curtains, Draperies
Slip Covers
Venetian Blinds
Estimates Cheerfully Given
NEw Rochelle 2-3187
388 North Avenue



STOREWIDE CLEARANCE SALE
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN ST.

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

ARTHUR F. OLSEN, PIANOS, Inc.
ARTHUR F. OLSEN, Pres.

"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"
NEW ROCHELLE 2-1170
490 MAIN STREET

Crossword Quiz Answers

I	C	E	L	A	N	D	
S		P	A	N		R	
T		I	D	A	H	O	
A	L	L		K	I	P	
N	O	O	N		L		
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A	S	H		R	O	T	
S	T	O	L	A		L	
I		P	O	D		E	
A	U	S	T	E	N	S	

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone South 8-8628 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
770 CHAUNCEY STREET
GLENMORE 5-5672

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist

5Hore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

ROSEDALE FLORIST

Give Fresh Flowers on VALENTINE'S DAY from our conveniently located shop
521 Ocean Ave.
Cor. Church Ave.
Tel. BUck. 2-6800—2-7010

Borough of Manhattan

RE 2-5498 Estab. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estate Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

Eva's Gown Shop
345 WEST 57TH ST.
Between 8th and 9th
Circle 5-7470 Hours 10—10

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS DAIRY CORP.
Milk and Cream — Weissglass — Butter and Eggs
Main Office
2014 Forest Ave., Ph. Gib. 2-6600-01-02
Branch
236 Butler St., Brooklyn Main 4-1965

PORT RICHMOND

RECORDS—ALBUMS
Popular and Classical
Also Wide Selection of Norwegian, Swedish and Polish
Phone Glb. 2-2400
MANHATTAN FURNITURE Co.

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones {Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PELHAM

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Spring Flowers, Corsages, Potted Plants
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 9-3389 211 WOLF'S LANE

Burgh & McHugh
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
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NEW YORK

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Underthings and "as-you-like-it" Hosiery
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LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

FINAL CLEARANCE SALE
Attractive reductions on men's and boys' clothing and winter apparel.
M. SCHWARTZ & CO.
THE HOME OF GOOD CLOTHES

B and M Food Market
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of
Self Service FINE FOODS *Free Delivery*

BRENNER'S MILK
Superior Quality
Grade A
Phone 1362 Poughkeepsie

♥ VALENTINE FLOWERS will mean more this year than ever before. The date . . . Feb. 14.
Finest Flowers by
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Maisonette CLEANERS and DYERS
For Better Cleaning
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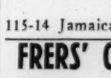
59 Cannon Street Phone 3387

SWISS PASTRY SHOP
542 Main Street Phone 814



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It's the life of the party

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Poughkeepsie's Home Owned Self Service Food Market
'Meet your friends in a friendly atmosphere'

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A. DAHMEN
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NEW YORK

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Cash and Carry Stores
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Titus at Cooper—Monroe at 12 Corners

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McCURDY'S
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TEMPLE BARBER SHOP
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Fourth Floor

Van Ingen Fuel Service
COAL COKE
FUEL OIL
338 Arnett Boulevard Genesee 63

SEE J. E.
GOUTREMOUT
When You Want to Buy, Sell or Rent
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E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL COKE OIL
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INSURES ANYTHING INSURABLE
Lincoln-Alliance Bank Bldg.
ROCHESTER — NEW YORK
Stone 7384

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P M Every Thursday

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

WEEKS HOUSE
GRACE HOWE WEEKS
Dinners Sundays and Evenings
Luncheon, Banquets, Shower and Wedding Parties
1239 Lake Ave. at Seneca Parkway
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MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
423 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 481-482

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Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
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We Specialize in Fire Insurance
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Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2726—Mamaroneck 2840
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NEW YORK

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Insurance
Harwood Bldg., Scarsdale, N. Y.
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CIRCULATING LIBRARY
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Incorporated
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For Women $6.95 and up
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HOME COOKING

Downyflake Shops
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
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Emily Mundy's Bookshop
Circulating Library
Fiction and Non-Fiction
429 South Warren Tel. 2-7004

ACME RADIO SERVICE
Roy C. Stage, Est. 1923
Radio Sets and Public Address Systems
265 Erie Blvd., W. Phone 2-8686

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RED & WHITE
FOODS
4720 South Salina Street
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT FRESH AND FROSTED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Independently Owned and Operated
OPEN FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVES.

THE SYRACUSE TRUST COMPANY
344 S. Warren St.-500 N. Salina St.
325 S. Salina St.-Syracuse, N.Y.
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORP.

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BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
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NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

GUY BASILE
INSURANCE
Tel. 2-6569 New Hartford

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 COLUMBIA STREET TEL. 4-0135
Just Back of First Bank & Trust Co.

WALK-OVER SHOES
Men's—Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—Not Merely Sold
241 Genesee Street Utica 4-1842

WATERTOWN

FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE
Every Piece of Furniture Reduced
Empsall's

G. W. WHITE & SON
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
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Telephone: Gladstone 1921. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday and Monday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Future Security
SAVE
Systematically
★
Buy Bonds and Stamps
★
Open a savings account at the
White Plains Federal Savings and Loan Association
182 East Post Rd. Nr. Mamaroneck Ave.

MURRAY'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Tailors
INDIVIDUAL SERVICE
363 Mamaroneck Ave., near "Pix"
W. P. 2066

✓ Hardware ✓ Lighting Fixtures
✓ Paints and Varnishes ✓ Linoleums
✓ Housewares ✓ Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains
Clearance Sale of Furs
Reduced prices on repairing and restyling and custom tailoring.

Projansky's
146 E. Post Road W. P. 1129

General Insurance
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Surety Bonds
TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 Court Street Tel. W. P. 3500

Telephone W. P. 5651
FREDERICK LENZ
DELICATESSEN and GROCERIES
Home Made Salads—Tasty Sandwiches
341 Mamaroneck Avenue
Next to the Pix Theatre

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones W. P. 84. Scars. 2929

J. J. FOLEY
COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

LARSEN'S
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.
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WHEEL ALIGNMENT
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TEL. YONKERS 5-4900

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Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
YONKERS 3-2574
Specials Wednesdays and Saturdays

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

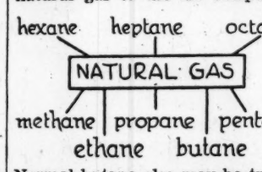
Why Natural Gas Is Classed as Important in the War Effort?

The "man on the street" probably associates natural gas practically exclusively with cooking and heating, and (in an earlier day) with lighting. Today, the field of usefulness for natural gas has much broader horizons.

The basis of this expanded importance is the fact that either commercially or in the research laboratory, hydrocarbons have been converted into such widely diverse substances as superior aviation gasolines, lubricants, synthetic rubber, explosives, acetylene, anesthetics, plastics, solvents, and a host of other examples of chemical wizardry. And natural gas offers a vast supply of such valuable hydrocarbons as methane, propane, butanes, heptanes, etc., etc.

A suggested use for propane, for example, is as a fuel for "breaking in" airplane motors, for it is readily available and is high in antiknock value. This use of propane would result in important savings in 100-octane liquid fuels so vital to the operation of our bombers, fighters, and cargo planes.

Isobutane, present in natural gas, is vital in the production of liquid fuel for airplanes. It is also possible to transform the normal butane in natural gas to the iso compound.



Normal butane also may be transformed by a catalytic process to butadiene, used in making synthetic rubber.

Hexane and heptane can be converted into benzene and tuoluene, important hydrocarbons in the field of high explosives. Benzene is vital to the formation of styrene—and when styrene and butadiene are combined in a catalytic process, the synthetic rubber, Buna-S, is formed.

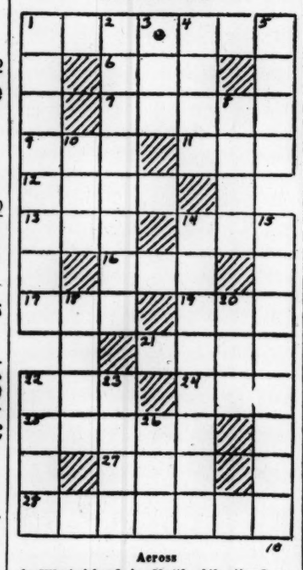
Natural gas, or products readily obtained therefrom, provide acetylene gas, which is of considerable importance itself in welding and also vital to the making of an oil-resistant synthetic rubber, neoprene, and as a base material for nylon.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

A Verse for Today . . .

And God came unto Balaam at night, and said unto him, If the men come to call thee, rise up, and go with them; but yet the word which I shall say unto thee, that shalt thou do.—NUM. 22:20

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What island in North Atlantic Ocean is of volcanic origin?
6—Sudden appearance of what Greek god was dreaded by travelers?
7—Bitter Root Mountains lie between Montana and what State?
9—The whole.
11—What is undressed hide of a young steer?
12—Middle of the day.
13—A satchel is what?
14—What is forepart of a ship?
16—To employ.
17—What is Annabel's surname in well-known poem?
19—What is a garland worn in Hawaii?
21—It is wise not to put all of what in one basket?
22—Kind of tree?
24—In cricket, what do you call a fall of wickets in quick succession?
25—What was long outer garment worn by Roman matrons?
27—What is the seed vessel of leguminous plants?
28—What English novelist wrote "Persuasion (poss.)?

Down

1—What is official Turkish name of Constantinople?
2—What is a concluding section of a novel or narrative poem?
3—Stripling.
4—What is singular of "Anakim"?
5—What is second largest city of Hawaiian Islands?
10—What is a river of northern Chile
14—What is capital of Yugoslav?
15—A boatswain's call is what (pl.)?
18—Orientals dwell where?
20—Self.
22—You would find the tarpan on what continent?
23—What are dried cones of a twining Eurasion vine?
26—Fortune.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Stamp Notes

Associated Press Features

One of the by-products of stamp collecting is a miscellaneous knowledge of outstanding historical events and personages because of the many commemorative issues.

Sweden has issued a stamp which throws light on a little remembered but truly great chemist, Carl Wilhelm Scheele, who discovered five elements—oxygen, chlorine, nitrogen, barium and manganese. The stamp, only illustrations of which are available as yet, bears a portrait of Scheele, the design including three crowns at the right of the stamp and the denomination at the left. Occasion is the 200th anniversary of the chemist's birth.

There are two values, a 5-öre green and a 60-öre claret. Date of issue was Dec 9.

♪ ♪ ♪

South Africa has issued at least two more in its series of miniature war-size stamps, each roughly one-half inch by one inch. The first of these stamps to turn up in the United States were discussed here recently, attention being called to the roulette process of separation used in addition to the original perforations. The two recent arrivals also are rouletted, with the difference that there are three stamps instead of two between each two perforations.

A half-pence green vertical shows two marching soldiers, and the stamps are inscribed alternately in English and Afrikan, as in the original set. A four-pence oblong, also green, contains both English and Afrikan inscription, being simply "Posseel—Postage" and "South Afrika." The design is of a coastal defense gun.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Philatelic Agency in Washington reports that the one-cent Whitney stamp and three-cent McCormick stamp have been removed from the sales list.

♪ ♪ ♪

New pictorials for Curaçao are to be issued beginning this month. Denominations will be 1-c, 1½-c, 2½-c, 5-c and 6-c. There will be different views of these West Indies islands and a portrait of Queen Wilhelmina.

Swiss Centenary Stamps

On March 1, 1943, it will be 100 years since the first Swiss postage stamps, known as the "Zurich Four" and the "Zurich Six," were issued. These stamps were at the same time the first postage stamps of the European continent. In view of this fact the Federal Postal-Telegraph and Telephone Administration has decided to observe this jubilee of "one hundred years of Swiss postage stamps" with the issuance of a special stamp and a special block of this stamp.

These centenary stamps will be sold by all Swiss postal bureaus from Feb. 26, 1943, on.

Charlotte Estey and N. E. Anti-Vivisection Society

Mrs. Dean Wilde, St. Joseph, Mo.

Pet Portraits

Top: A quartet of dachshunds obey the photographer's request to look away from the camera. Left: The appraising look of the typical cocker spaniel. Right: "Porthole Pete" assumes a nautical pose.

In Lighter Vein

Also Historic

"This inn is historic. Almost everything here has its legend."

"Let's get them to tell us about this curious old ham sandwich. I'm sure it must have a quaint story attached."—Exchange.

Outwitting the Union

Oscar Hammerstein, the opera impresario, was a great little fixer. On one occasion, for the opening performance of an opera, Hammerstein engaged the great Mischa Elman. The celebrated violinist was to play one selection with the orchestra as first violin.

A few days before the big night, the union stepped in and began to raise a rumpus. Elman, they declared, would not be permitted to play with the orchestra because he was not a member of the musicians' union.

"Don't worry, Mischa," consoled Hammerstein. "You'll play."

On opening night, a chair was placed near but just outside the orchestra pit. From here Elman gave out. He played—but technically not with the orchestra.—Milwaukee Journal.

Charlotte Estey and N. E. Anti-Vivisection Society

Daily Anecdote

Foot and Head Work

Jack London was late in delivering a story which he promised a New York magazine.

The editor, after repeated efforts to get the story, at last called at London's hotel and sent up the following note:

"Dear Jack London: If I don't receive the story within 24 hours, I'll come up to your room and kick you downstairs, and I always keep my promises."

London replied: "Dear Dick: If I did all my work with my feet, I'd keep my promises, too."

A Few Facts

The Humbolt current off the coast of Chile is strong enough to change the course of ships.

Chile has a railway system of 5,750 miles and 20,000 miles of highway.

There are twelve cities of more than 25,000 population in Chile.

Hats Off to Pete!

Great Falls, Mont.

"Hats Off to Pete; He's Giving," was the caption of a recent news item in a local paper. Pete, a Great Northern railway section foreman, had been putting $125 a month into war bonds. Then he decided to put his entire check into bonds "until we win this war. My people in Greece are hungry. I guess it won't hurt me much if I have to tighten my belt a little."

No doubt there are many Petes, curtailing their expenses to a minimum that they might give their all as their contribution toward winning the war. It is this spirit of giving that will win. Those who contribute in this manner seldom consider it a sacrifice, always a privilege.

Brevities

Grit: The good old days were those when the present butter ration for a week would have been just about enough for two waffles.

Milwaukee Journal: Out of each $100 earned by the citizen, his Government now abstracts a V note. It is perhaps as well the sign for victory is not an X.

Detroit News: Those stories of wood fiber as a diet in Nazi Germany seem less fantastic now, though actually we have yet to see an American housewife nail the top on a pie.

NEWS ITEM— WITH DOMESTIC HELP DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN, HUSBANDS MAY HAVE TO ASSIST IN HOUSEWORK

THANK GOODNESS THOSE DISHES ARE DONE
BUT DARLING, YOU FORGOT ALL THE POTS AND PANS
I'LL HAVE TO PUT ON WORK CLOTHES TO CLEAN THIS POPOVER IRON
WE CAN'T GET ANY MORE STEEL WOOL, BUT WE HAVE TO GET THE ROASTER CLEAN SOME WAY
BOY! NO DISHES TO DO TONIGHT
L.F. VAN GELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Talent Scout* — BY LE PELLEY

WELL, WELL... MARMADUKE, OLD PAL.. SAY, HOW WOULD YOU LIKE SOME CANDY — OR MAYBE AN ICE-CREAM SODA ??
?
LET ME CARRY YOUR BOOKS... HOW ABOUT COMING OVER FOR DINNER TONIGHT -- AND SPEND THE EVENING ?
OH...ER.. INCIDENTALLY.. DO YOU KNOW HOW TO DO THAT NEW ARITHMETIC HOMEWORK ???

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Can See Where It Could Be a Temptation!* — BY RODGERS

Well, to make a long story short, today after some discussion I was appointed to locate the stranger who seems to have so many bones —
And if I think he'd make a good member, I'm to invite him to join the Gloom Chasers -
"But don't let the fact he has so many bones influence you too much!" somebody warned -
"Hum - I will have to be careful of that!" I wagged to myself.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Where Have We Heard That Before?* — BY THE HAGERS

Upon some driftwood stood a Tern. His sad face filled us with concern.
The waves his flimsy vessel tossed. I cried, "May I help? Are you lost?"
"I've wandered homeless since the day The Pelicans drove the Terns away.
They say our island they'll protect 'Gainst Penguin raids that they expect."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1943 • *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* • PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Russia Rolls On

The biggest news of the war continues to come out of Russia—and continues to be hidden half the time by headlines about a town taken in Tunisia, a ship sunk in the Solomons or a new friction among French factions.

Stalingrad marks the most costly failure of German arms in this war. Last September, even the friends of Russia were mentally surrendering the Volga Verdun. And when the counter-offensive was launched and reports came that the Red Army had "encircled" the Nazi besiegers there were more than a few crossed fingers in the United Nations. Skeptics remembered that the Russians had Staraya Russa surrounded all last winter.

When Moscow announced that 220,000 Axis troops were trapped before Stalingrad, it seemed too good to believe. Now the figures are 330,000 and the circumstantial evidence is impressive. The Russians claim the capture of twenty-four German generals and a field marshal. They give names of generals and numbers of divisions. Even in Berlin loss of the famous Sixth Division and of other large forces is finally admitted. Further talk of Nazi forces successfully "detaching" themselves from the enemy became a bit too foolish as it began to look as if they soon might be detached clear out of the Caucasus. "Withdrawal according to previous plans" wasn't convincing either, with generals captured by dozens.

Now with new hammer-and-sickle blows falling almost daily from Leningrad to Kropotkin, with large Nazi forces trapped or nearly trapped behind the Rostov bottleneck, and the Russians on the whole about back to the 1941 line, Berlin must be wondering if it can hold even there. There is another month, perhaps a little more, before the spring thaw will bog down any military movement not on rails. The Russians should be able at least to clear the Germans out of the Caucasus—if the latter can get through Rostov or over the Kerch Straits—and their momentum may carry them past several Nazi "hedgehog" strong points.

Whether the Russians can resume their offensive when summer comes will depend largely on how well they reorganize transport and supplies in the devastated areas. They too have had tremendous losses. But it is reasonably safe to say that this year the Nazis are unlikely to launch a summer drive of their own in Russia. In 1943 they are going to be kept far busier in the West. A British-American offensive is openly scheduled somewhere in Europe. A million American soldiers are not going to twiddle their thumbs in Britain all summer.

For the Nazis even to hold on in Russia will not be easy. Hitler may prove a very ineffectual "bulwark against Bolshevism."

Finland at Tide's Turn

The speech by Finnish President Ryti on the opening of the 1943 session of the Riksdag will doubtless cause renewed speculation on the possibility of pulling Finland out of the war. Finland's case at the peace table would be greatly improved if she could in the near future conclude a separate peace with Russia and Britain. But it will require great courage in Finland and much effort on the part of United Nations leaders, to put such an event in Finland's credit columns.

Up to now there has been apparently little response either in Finland or Russia to suggestions for a separate peace. Mr. Hull's repeated warnings to the Finns have brought only protestations that their fight against Russia was being waged in Finland's private behalf. But the Finns are now reported as using the "separate peace" theme to press Germany for food.

President Ryti's speech was notable for this passage: "Civilized nations can never sink so low as not to acknowledge the rights of a nation to fight for its rights and freedom." Since Germany approves Finland's war against Russia, Mr. Ryti evidently was referring to the United Nations. His words are an indication that Finland no longer counts on certain Nazi victory.

Much sympathy exists among Americans for the Finns. And it is plain that Finland cannot cease fighting the Russians until she is ready to fight the Germans already on her ground. That her leaders envisage the test which may face them as the United Nations offensives in Europe gather momentum can be gathered from Mr. Ryti's words: "The World War seems to be reaching its climax and surprises are likely to occur. The whirlpool of immense events can hardly leave us untouched."

Agreement on North Africa?

The progress made at Casablanca toward establishing unity among Frenchmen in North Africa is reflected in the statements by President Roosevelt and Foreign Minister Eden on this question. Both the American and British Governments seem satisfied that the worst dangers have been hurdled, and whatever disagreement may have existed over the appointment of Marcel Peyrouton as Governor General of Algeria evidently has been smoothed over. Mr. Roosevelt has placed himself squarely back of the State and War Departments' measures in North Africa, though he would perhaps agree with Mr. Eden that "much remains to be done" and that the situation is not quite as "we should wish to see it."

The official statements will not clear away every doubt about the Peyrouton appointment, or the memory of how vigorously some of the Fighting French opposed it. Nor does General Giraud's thesis that half the population of Algeria regards de Gaulle as a traitor really clarify the basis on which these two men are to co-operate. One of the achievements of the Casablanca meeting, however, may well be that it served to subordinate all questions of political co-operation to the need for military collaboration.

This Week's Appreciation:

To the Army Chief of Staff, Gen. George C. Marshall, and the War Department, who have ordered all "hard liquors" out of officers' clubs and messes and prohibited the presence of intoxicating liquors on any military reservation.

While 3.2 per cent beer is still available in some canteens, as well as clubs, this is because Congress in 1933 defined that percentage of alcohol as "non-intoxicating." While this may be true in theory rather than in fact, the prohibition of spirits is a step ahead, if only because it removes a discrimination between officers and men.

Heretofore, the fiction was observed in many clubs that the liquor was the individual officer's property, theoretically kept in his locker. Now it may not be kept anywhere on the reservation.

Let the Navy follow the Army's lead.

On Going to Bed

Under a democratic form of government, the people are encouraged to have opinions. It is natural and eminently fitting and proper that citizens have firm predilections on such subjects as red-flannel hash, pumpkin versus squash pie, and the authenticity of ingredients for johnnycake.

These things, we repeat, are understandable. It is, however, mildly surprising that the controversy over the best way to go to bed has grown to such proportions. Not that an academic discussion of the subject is out of order. Fuel is a necessity of life in the North Temperate Zone. In recent years, oil has replaced other heat producers in rural as well as urban places—and oil is scarce.

As the issue now stands, it seems that the New Hampshire school of thought favors a bed-warming process before retiring. Bricks and smooth-surfaced granite stones, heated in the oven and wrapped in flannel, are tucked into beds half an hour or more before the dog is given his run and the clock wound. Granite Staters say three of these heaters per bed are about right. One goes to sleep quickly and pleasantly, they assert, in this warm igloo.

Vermonters make no bones of their attitude toward this soft philosophy. On the west side of the river they favor dressing for bed. When the wind is sweeping down from the tundras and ice is cracking in the ponds and the clapboards snapping defiance at subzero temperatures, a Vermonter believes in a suit of long ones under a nightgown, heavy woolen socks, and a knitted or flannel night-cap. Thus attired he is ready for that northwest room. To date, there are no authenticated instances reported of the wearing to bed of wristers, mittens, mufflers, or felt leggings.

The whole problem is a complex, perplexing affair to those who are getting acquainted with pioneering conditions. Shall one prepare the bed or prepare himself? There are no reports from Maine as yet, but past history leads to the reasonably safe conclusion that Down East the problem was settled a long, long time ago: They warm the bed and then dress as if they hadn't.

Dear Duce: In case you're planning to use a balcony soon, pick out one with a fire escape. (Signed) Ike and Monty.

The Bookshelf

Horse-and-Buggy Days

Two graduates of York State farms, sons of earlier settlers in what, not so long ago, was the border of a "frontier" extending from the Allegheny hill country to the then remote Mississippi Valley, have joined in giving us a homely picture which they have entitled GROWING UP IN THE HORSE AND BUGGY DAYS (New York: Nesterman Publishing Co. $2.50). The "boys," now college professors and instructors in agriculture, are E. R. Eastman and Carl E. Ladd.

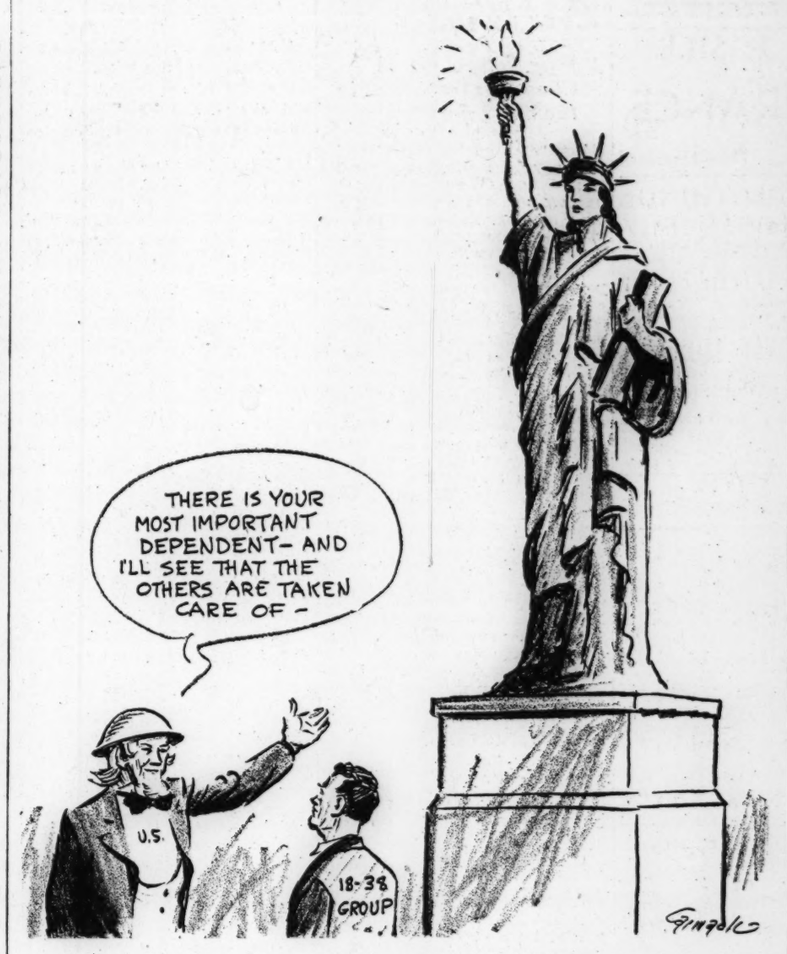
There is no doubt as to the authenticity of the undocumented record which they offer. Corroborating witnesses, numbered in thousands and tens of thousands, stand ready to be called to verify even in minutest detail the simple, rugged, unadorned account of the joys, hardships, privations, bounties, of the experiences of the farm families who sowed, reaped and threshed their crops in what we all now realize was the hard way.

A vein of the humor identified with "David Harum" runs through the book. It seems to be characteristic of the region and people around which and whom the stories revolve. Contemporaries of the Eastman and Ladd families retained and carried the language and its subtleties farther west from the Alleghenies than the hill country where "Ed" and "Carl" grew up to the stature of "hired men" and district school teachers.

Looking backward, contemplatively and studiously, it is quite apparent that what we now refer to as a mechanized era could not have been evolved without the incentive provided by the pioneer families who compelled, from stubborn forest clearings, almost perpendicular hill farms, and virgin prairies, harvests of wheat and corn, herds of cattle and flocks of sheep greater than even willing human hands could garner and distribute. Necessity, indeed, is the mother of invention.

The record which these two "boys" have provided will not greatly interest readers who have never experienced life beyond the city limits. Its casual intimacies and homely drolleries will escape them, not because of their subtleties, but because of their homely simplicity. F. L. P.

The Light That Must Not Fail



Another Outburst of Letters on Red-Flannel Hash

"What Happens to Sunday's Boiled Dinner"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In reference to your editorial on "Red-Flannel Hash," I wish to state that it is what happens on Monday to Sunday's "boiled dinner"!

You simply take everything that's left in the kettle, corned beef, carrots, turnips, cabbage, potatoes, and beets which were cooked separately, put it into a chopping bowl, the old-fashioned wooden kind, preferably, and chop. Then you put it in a baking pan, and into the oven until it's piping hot, with a nice brown crust on top. Onions—maybe. Parsley—never! Oh, yes, and you serve johnny-cake with it, or we do.

Incidentally, if you'd like an international note: having a Russian husband, I've discovered that "red flannel hash" and borsch are made of exactly the same ingredients, the only difference being that you add liquid to, and serve sour cream with, the latter!

MARGARET CHENEY ALITIANO-POPOVSKY
Shelton, Conn.

From Salt Fish Leftovers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Red-flannel hash: left-overs from a salt-fish dinner—boiled potatoes, beets, onions, fish, pork scraps, with hot corn bread and deep-dish apple pie. It was quite a meal.

Salem, Mass. (MRS.) H. A. E.

In a "Spider"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I think you are sure to hear immediately from John Gould when he reads about red-flannel hash with fish in it. Shades of our grandmothers!

Red-flannel hash is a New England dish best made in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. It is a by-product aftermath of the crowning glory of New England—a boiled dinner. The New England boiled dinner starts with corned beef, which is put on to boil in a big kettle (my grandmother used an iron dinner pot) early in the morning. Then in time to get them done by noon (dinner time) are added the vegetables.

The next day is red-flannel hash day. We chop all the vegetables together, being sure that there are plenty of beets included. We put a good hunk of butter in a frying pan (we call it a "spider") and in this we heat the hash, stirring and turning it often so that it may not burn. We slice the corned beef and serve it separately. RUTH W. FISHER
Concord, N. H.

On Thursday *Night?*

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Red-flannel hash? My favorite dish. What is it? How did it come to be? A quite regular Thursday-night dinner was a New England boiled dinner. Next day, to the left-overs of such dinner add beets a-plenty and chop.

Naples, Maine. HARRY MENDELSOHN

It Accumulates

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial raises a question of such vital import to our national well-being that I hasten to submit the results of my experience. Red-flannel hash is proof positive of the accuracy of the definition given by the rookie who, in reply to the sergeant's request for a hash recipe, said, scornfully, "You don't make hash; it accumulates."

Sharon, Mass. C. W. METCALF

"Must Start With Corned Beef"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Although living in New York State, I am a native of Vermont and a stanch supporter of New England traditions; therefore I do not want to see that good old tradition of red-flannel hash go crumbling down under the modern theories.

Red-flannel hash is one of my childhood recollections. This dish always followed one of my mother's famous New England boiled dinners. The best part of it to me was the hash that followed.

The dish prepared by the Parker House Chef was basically correct. The vegetables added besides the potatoes and beets are a matter of individual taste, but one must start with corned beef.

Delmar, N. Y (MRS.) BARBARA MARTIN

Meat Was Optional

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In Maine I was told fifty years ago . . . beets were always part of the boiled dinner but were never cooked with the other vegetables, but cooked alone and eaten with the dinner.

The meat that was left from the boiled dinner, and there was sure to be a fine lot of it, was properly pressed and sliced for another meal, accompanied by a hash made of all vegetables that were left, with beets added, which gave the fine color and the name "red-flannel hash."

As to meat being used in this hash, that was optional. (MRS.) KATHLEEN S. FULLER
Rockland, Maine

90 Per Cent Beets!

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I try to be open-minded. I believe in tolerance, charity, and respect for another's views. In regard to red-flannel hash, however, there is only one answer. The genuine article is composed of 90 per cent beet, 6 per cent potato, and 4 per cent onions. All ingredients are cooked first, and then warmed slowly, lovingly, and carefully on an iron frying pan in which two slices of bacon have been cooked to a crisp and broken into small pieces. It should be served very hot, accompanied by home-made chutney, corn muffins, two pieces of deep-dish juicy apple pie, and two glasses of cold, creamy milk.

Sorry to be so arbitrary.

Waban, Mass. HAYDN S. PEARSON

He Does the Cooking

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Since farm folks had many vegetables, the so-called boiled dinner was a regular weekly thing in my youth on the farm, threescore and more years ago. There were no refrigerating plants and beef or mutton had to be eaten rather soon, or corned. Thus corned beef and vegetables was a regular diet. Since the ingredients had all the makings of a good hash, all was chopped when cold after the first hot meal, and it was called "Corned-Beef Hash."

However, often the meat was all eaten up; thus came the vegetable hash. If there were more beets than other vegetables, then it was dubbed "red-flannel hash."

Kenneth Roberts gave a fine hash recipe, as his grandmother made it. I have tried it.

I expect the Parker House chef may have followed some old New England recipe, yet I expect it was made with a grinder. Hash should always be chopped in a wood bowl and the ingredients should be cut about one-fourth inch diameter and chopped when cold, so as not to mush up and not be "salvey."

Since I am a New Englander and as I do the cooking in this establishment, I know hash. E. D. FLETCHER
Winchester, Mass.

They Ground Theirs

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Now, the matter of red-flannel hash! In Maine years ago we ground together corned beef, potatoes, onions, beets, cabbage, turnip—all mixed with moistening, preferably gravy from the boiled dinner which preceded the hash. MRS. FRANK L. HARMON
Pittsfield, Mass.

Brings Back Memories

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial, "What *Is* Red-Flannel Hash?" brings back memories of a long table set for supper, the main dish being a huge platter of steaming hash, the red of the beets vying with the brown of the skillet.

We were a large family and invariably the next meal after a New England boiled dinner would be this concoction which my mother would prepare by chopping, in an old-fashioned wooden chopping tray, all the left-over vegetables with the exception of the cabbage. I do not remember its having any corned beef in it.

(MRS.) MYRTLE S. VANNOTE
Augusta, Maine

Same in Virginia

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What is red-flannel hash? Why I thought everybody knew. It is what one has the day after New England boiled dinner (and the corned beef has been eaten up). The remaining vegetables (only) are chopped together into hash; the beets make it red.

(MRS.) INEZ BARLOW BROWN
Roanoke, Va.

Agrees With Fanny Farmer

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am a New Englander, and we often had red-flannel hash in my childhood. It was generally made a day or so after we had enjoyed a New England boiled dinner, and into it went all of the left-over vegetables. However, none of the meat itself went into the hash. So Fanny Farmer's in my opinion is still infallible in defining the hash as "vegetable." (MRS.) BERTHA G. JOHNSON
Detroit, Mich.

Serve With Johnnycake

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial recalled pleasant memories of that delectable dish, as served in my Maine home, over sixty years ago—more to be desired than a turkey dinner.

It consisted of the "left-overs" from a "boiled dinner." The following day the left-over vegetables were chopped into hash, which was always red from the beets, placed in an iron spider and allowed to brown. It was then turned crisp side up on the center of a platter and garnished around the edge with thin slices of cold corned beef, and always served with golden johnnycake.

Noank, Conn. (MRS.) LENA H. TAYLOR

The Wide Horizon

Why Mussolini Wants Nice

By Norton Webb

The jewel-like and sun-showered French Riviera, which includes the former County of Nice, is now part of a fortified Axis military zone that begins just beyond Mentone and extends along the whole French Mediterranean littoral. The zone's French Riviera section is said to be mainly "occupied" by Italian troops. All of which seems to have two major reasons.

First, it is indicative of mounting Axis fears of an Allied attack in this area from North Africa, removal of civilians especially indicating apprehension the strong pro-Allied attitude of these will sabotage successful Axis defense. Second, it fits in with Mussolini's long proclaimed threat to annex the ancient former County of Nice as part of his *revendications* program that also includes Corsica, Savoy, and Tunis.

Technically of course "Riviera" means the gray and red rock bordered strip of Mediterranean coastline from Nice to Spezia, on the Gulf of Genoa. But when Sardinia in 1860 ceded the County of Nice to France the section running eastward from the pink and mauve customs townlet of Vintimiglia became the Italian Riviera and that westward to Nice, the French Riviera. Subsequent development by the French of their Mediterranean coast westward of Nice to Cannes, and then on into the Var Department toward Toulon, has made many other famous spots become known as part of the French Riviera. And for this reason the French renamed this famous territory *la Côte d'Azure.*

* * *

The Fascist dictator's cry that most of the Azure Coast must come under Italian rule seems based on the claim the former County of Nice's history has been so linked with Italy's development as a nation that this is a "natural" and "historical" necessity. The facts, however, show Nice's history—begun in Ligurian and Phoenician times—like all such European territories, has merely seesawed between various kings, princes and emperors. For instance, in the seventh century it belonged to the famous Genoese league. In the seventeenth century it was part of Savoy. In 1792 France's Republican armies conquered it. But in 1814 it was reunited to the Kingdom of Sardinia, to which it had once belonged. On March 24, 1860, the Sardinian King Victor Emmanuel II ceded Nice along with Savoy to Napoleon III.

The erstwhile County of Nice now, of course, makes up most of the French Department of the *Alpes Maritimes,* named after the chain of high, olive-sloped, and often snow-peaked mountains rising only a short distance from the intense blue Mediterranean. And this department includes many of the French Riviera's world famous resorts and historically mellow landscapes whose *décor* includes indigo sea and skies, silver-white sun, and a fragrant pageant of unique natural semi-tropical wealth.

It was mainly during the Third French Republic, the French Riviera grew and prospered into a world renowned playground. Crowned heads, statesmen, writers, painters, men and women of note forming a distinguished world citizenry under France's agreeable aegis, flocked to it, especially from dreary, drab, cold lands in Europe for happier and warmer hours under lasting blue skies amid exquisite panoramic settings.

* * *

Italy's dictator probably does not want most of France's Riviera for "historical" reasons alone. For, contrasted to the Italian's Riviera, the French have been much more active *entrepreneurs* of their *Côte d'Azure.* Millions have gone into sumptuous hotels and a flourishing tourist industry has been built up. Land developments have grown and immense expanses of beautiful villas and estates dot the coast and inland points. Altogether the French have made their ultra-romantic Riviera an economically paying world famous show place and incidentally Europe's winter flower garden. So, annexing Nice, Il Duce would get a "gold mine" without having raised a finger to develop it.

But fortunately Prime Minister Churchill recently plainly hinted Mussolini's program is doomed, thus implying the beautiful coast's return to France after the war. For Mr. Churchill declared all that Italian Fascists will get out of their present French Riviera adventure is a "brief promenade" along it—and even this only by "German permission . . ."

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